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FOUNDED 1861. NO. 22, 23. 四月六英港會 THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1928. 日廿七月四

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NEW PRAYER BOOK MEASURE.

MOMENTOUS DEBATE OPENED.

ESSENTIAL TO DISCIPLINE OF CHURCH.

SACRED ASSOCIATIONS.

London, June 13. The Benches of the House of Commons were well-filled for the opening of the two days set apart for the Debate on the motion in favour of presenting the new Prayer Book Measure to the King, for the Royal Assent.

The vote will be free, on non-party lines.

Sir Boyd Merriman, the Solicitor General, in his private capacity, moved the motion in support of the Measure, contending that the revised Prayer Book maintained the Protestant character of the Church of England.

He emphasised that the two vital matters in regard to the De- posited Book were discipline in the Church, and the underlying doctrines of the new Book.

Suggestion Repudiated.

He declared it was possible to give undue weight to certain extravagances within the Church of England in proportion to the general body of loyal servants faithfully doing their duty.

He strongly objected to the suggestion that the new Book was designed to legalise their illegali- ties.

In regard to church discipline, Sir Boyd Merriman asked what chance would there be if the Measure were rejected of retaining the loyal clergy, who had already been adopting ceremonies which were permitted in the new Book and which were so permitted with the knowledge that behind them was the overwhelming majority of Bishops and of clergy.

Overwhelming Case.

And if the measure were rejected how could the Bishop possibly demand that those who were exceeding the proposed limits should come within those limits? He submitted that on the grounds of the restoration of discipline there was an overwhelming case for the passing of this Measure.

He again contended that the book maintained the Protestant character of the Church of England and that the additions or amendments which had been introduced made that position abundantly clear.

Defending the reservation of the Sacrament, Sir Boyd Merriman reminded the House of those padres to whom the Army owed so much during the war.

On the Battlefield.

Those padres who had never practised Reservation before, reserved the Sacrament which had been consecrated in battery or battalion headquarters, and carried it under their gas helmet into the front line trenches or gunpits and there administered it to men who were in greater peril than those who were in hospital. Are these men, he asked, rightly going to give up a practice which has such sacred associations for them and of which they have realised the spiritual benefit?

Private's Assurance.

Concluding, Sir Boyd Merriman read a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury giving a reassurance that if the Book were legally sanctioned, the Bishops would do their utmost to secure obedience to the new rules.

Not Protestant Religion.

Sir Samuel Roberts (Conservative) moved the rejection of the Measure on the ground that it involved an entire change of character of the Church. It would bring, he argued, not peace but strife, and would prevent re-union with the great Nonconformist Churches.

Sir Samuel declared that the words "Port" and "Starboard" be substituted by "Left" and "Right," or their ordinary national equivalents.—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 14.)

TERRIBLE FLYING TRAGEDY.

THREE MEN HURTLED INTO STREETS.

GHASTLY ACCIDENT.

Copenhagen, June 13. A terrible flying tragedy, involving the lives of three naval airmen occurred right over the heart of the city to-day, when a monoplane, in which cadets were receiving instruction, crashed.

The three occupants, the pilot and two cadets, were killed instantaneously.

The monoplane was flying over the densely populated streets, without sign of trouble, when it was seen suddenly to turn turtle on which they are marooned, are slowly drifting in a north-westerly direction.

Nothing can be done at present to relieve their desperate plight though the ice-breaker "Braganza" has been making heroic efforts to get through.

The commander of the "Braganza" reports that he is only making slow progress against immense difficulties, owing to the fact that there is a huge floe of pack-ice east of North Cape.

Alarming Bear Visit.

Lieutenant Luettow Holm, the Norwegian airmen, who with a mechanic, has been held up in Brandy Bay, and cannot yet proceed to the relief of the "Italia" crew, had an alarming experience.

Apparently attracted by the smell of the airmen's reindeer skin sleeping bags, the distressed plane was visited by polar bears, and Lieut. Holm and his companion were obliged to keep a constant watch all night in fear of a bear attack.

No News of Missing Men.

Although almost frantic efforts have been made, it has been impossible to establish contact with the seven men, who wrecked with the "Italia" on a floe about 30 kilometres from the point where the gondola crashed, have drifted into the unknown. Their fate is uncertain, through hope has not been given up.—Reuter.

Italian Plane Leaves.

Pisa, June 13. A big Dornier-Wahl seaplane has left bound for Spitzbergen to rescue the marooned "Italia" crew.—Reuter.

Oslo, June 13.

Captain Ronald Amundsen, who asked for American financial support of the flight of a Dornier-Wahl machine from Germany, to aid the distressed crew, has now abandoned the plan of organising an expedition for the relief of the "Italia" as his American friends only desired to take such steps if requested by a Government.

Lamentable Delay.

Captain Amundsen now declares that more progress is now being made in the preparation of various relief expeditions, but remarks that it is lamentable that the work was not taken in hand immediately.

The "Italia" crew has been marooned since May 26th, roughly 20 days.—Reuter.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" TRIUMPH.

ANOTHER "WINDFALL" FOR HEROIC Fliers.

Melbourne, June 13. The triumphant tour of the "Southern Cross" continues, and the fliers, Captain Kingsford Smith and Mr. Charles Ulm arrived at Melbourne to-day from Sydney.

Before gracefully landing at the Essendon aerodrome, the "Southern Cross" flew over and round the city which was packed with excited sight-seers.

It is announced that before the departure of the "Southern Cross" on her brilliant flight from the United States, the Vacuum Oil Company advanced the airmen £4,500 on the understanding that the New South Wales Government guaranteed a similar amount.

The Company has now written to Capt. Kingsford Smith renouncing all claims to the money.—Reuter.

ITALIA'S FATEFUL VIGIL.

ASSISTANCE STILL LACKING.

GENERAL NOBILE'S PARTY DRIFTING AWAY?

BRAGANZA'S EFFORTS.

King's Bay, June 13. General Nobile and his party can still be observed from North East Island, though the ice-floes on which they are marooned are slowly drifting in a north-westerly direction.

Nothing can be done at present to relieve their desperate plight though the ice-breaker "Braganza" has been making heroic efforts to get through.

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U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME DIFFICULTY.

FARMERS ANNOYED.

Kansas City, June 14. The most formidable obstacle to the efforts of the Republicans to compose a suitable programme for the Presidential election campaign lies in the demands of the farmers, who are disgruntled at President Coolidge's action in vetoing the Farm Relief Bill.

The farmers demand a lowering of the tariffs on farm necessities.

The Convention yesterday was enlivened by a number of demonstrators attired in overalls and bee-hive straw hats, who endeavoured forcibly to enter the hall and prevent the farmers from the Convention.

The police restrained them with difficulty, after drawing their truncheons.

A New York message says now that Mr. Hoover's nomination as a Republican candidate seems a foregone conclusion, interest is being centred in the Vice-Presi-

IMPORTANT SHANGHAI DECISION.

Deputy Protests Against Court Ruling.

BANK ACTION FAILS.

Shanghai, June 14. An important and far-reaching decision, affecting the entire commercial community of Shanghai, and involving bank trust receipts, was delivered in the Provisional Court this morning.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank charged two German merchants, Messrs. Berbinger and Leyer, with misappropriating trust goods.

The Court held that no misappropriation can occur under trust receipt terms, and only a civil action can lie. The American Deputy protested against the judgement, and the Bank intends to appeal. Our Own Correspondent.

dency, in which connexion besides General Dawes, Mr. Houghton (Ambassador to London) is frequently mentioned.

It is possible that Mr. Hoover's followers will support Mr. Houghton in order to conciliate the New York delegation, of which Mr. Houghton is a member.—Reuter's American Service.

System Intolerable.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., for Miss Savidge, declared that all the evidence went to show that the case against the Police had signally failed. Remarking on the attack on the organisation of Scotland Yard, Mr. Hastings said that a blow struck at the Police was a blow struck at the whole fabric of the State.

There is no possibility of permission being granted until 1929.

Investigation by Labour Internationalists.

Geneva, June 13. At today's session of the International Labour Conference, the question of the living conditions of the working classes, was briefly discussed.

Mr. Chaman Lal (India) proposed a resolution requesting the Labour Office to investigate the industrial housing and the general living conditions of workers, with a view to placing the matter on the agenda at an early Session of the Conference.

London, June 13. A message from Bushire states that slight engine trouble is preventing the aeroplane "Princess Xenia," in which the Duchess of Bedford and Captain Barnard are flying to India, from resuming its flight to Karachi.

It is feared that the flyers will not be able to leave Bushire to-day.—British Wireless.

French Issue Heavily Subscribed.

Paris, June 13. The new five per cent. Consolidation Loan offered by the French Government, the public subscriptions to which closed on June 3rd, yielded 21,500,000 francs.

Approximately one half the total was subscribed in ready cash, the remainder in National Defence and Treasury Bonds.—Reuter.

SAVIDGE ENQUIRY SENSATION.

ENTRY IN SERGEANT'S DIARY.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY SCOTLAND YARD.

COUNSEL'S SPEECHES.

London, June 13. A sensation was caused in the Law Courts this morning, the closing day of the official enquiry into the interrogation of Miss Irene Savidge at Scotland Yard, when Mr. Lees Smith, the Labour M.P., who is sitting on the Tribunal with Sir Eldon Bancks and Mr. J. J. Withers, read extracts from the diary of Sergeant Chambers, of the New Southgate Police Station.

Mr. Lees Smith had previously requested the production of the police diaries of the officers connected with the case, and the extracts created considerable surprise.

The violence is attributed to Communist agitation.

The strikers' demands are remarkable in that they require increased pay, new houses at the merchants' expense, and a seven-hour day.—Reuter.

NEW DUTCH AERIAL PROJECT.

EAST INDIES FLIGHT IS TOO RISKY.

FLYINGBOAT CAUTION.

Amsterdam, June 13. The Minister of Marine has now decided that the proposal to allow the three new Dornier-Wahl flying-boats, just acquired by the Dutch Navy, to make the journey to the Dutch East Indies as a flying squadron, will not be carried out this year.

The new flying-boats are destined ultimately for the Dutch East Indies naval flying service, and the ground of the Minister's ban is that in engaging on such a long journey, there is too great a risk of the machines not reaching their destination in good condition.

It is now the intention to conduct further experiments with the flying-boats over long distances in varying weather conditions, after which the desirability of carrying out the squadron flight to the Dutch East Indies will be reconsidered.

There is no possibility of permission being granted until 1929.

LORRY FATALITY AT KOWLOON.

CHINESE GIRL KILLED THIS MORNING.

A twelve-year-old Chinese girl was knocked down and fatally injured by a motor lorry in Canton Road, Kowloon, shortly after 9 o'clock this morning.

It is believed that one of the wheels of the

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DISPUTED TITLE DEED.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED IN SHANGHAI CASE.

In H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai judgment was given in the case in which Gee Wah-sze, administratrix of the estate of Koo Lam-hoi, is suing Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. for the return of the title deeds of the British Consular Lot No. 7901. Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. E. Newman on behalf of the defendants. In the absence of Judge Sir Peter Grain, Judge G. W. King read the judgment, which Judge Sir Peter Grain had prepared before his departure. In part it is as follows:

This is practically an action between one Gee Wah-sze (the widow of Koo Lam-hoi) and a concubine of the deceased named Gin Cheng-sze and her son Gin Zung-ching with regard to the division of the estate of Koo Lam-hoi, deceased, all being of Chinese race. But as far as this Court is concerned it is an action by the widow Gee Wah-sze, who claims to be a Portuguese subject, against a British firm, Shewan, Tomes and Co., for the return of title deeds to land Lot No. 7901 which had been deposited with Shewan, Tomes and Co. by Koo Lam-hoi when alive and employed by them as compradore.

The statement of claim alleges that the widow is a Portuguese subject, that Koo Lam-hoi died on January 9, 1924, intestate and that the widow by Portuguese law is entitled to administration of the estate of her deceased husband. A judgment of the Portuguese Court of Macao is put in which finds that Koo Lam-hoi was a Portuguese subject and that the plaintiff Gee Wah-sze was his legitimate wife and was entitled to administration of the estate of her deceased husband.

The Deceased's Estate.

And it is alleged that before he died, Koo Lam-hoi had been compradore to Shewan, Tomes and Co., and had deposited the title deeds as security for his compradoreship. And it is stated that at the time of his decease no liability existed on the part of Koo Lam-hoi to the defendant firm.

It is also pleaded that Shewan, Tomes and Co. intermeddled in the estate of the deceased by depositing the dead in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as security for the liabilities of the son of the concubine (Gin Zung-ching) who had become their compradore on the decease of his father Koo Lam-hoi.

And it is stated that the title deeds form part of the estate of the deceased and that his widow has a right to them for the purpose of administering the estate.

The defendants say that Koo Lam-hoi entered into a compradore agreement (June 15, 1923) with them and that one of the terms of the agreement was that the title deed in question "has been mortgaged to others." This bears out the statement of the defence that the title deed in question is a security partly for liability of deceased and partly liability of the deceased.

Will under Chinese Law.

The defendants allege that when Koo Lam-hoi died on January 9, 1924, he was under liability to the firm.

They further allege that before he died Koo Lam-hoi made a will under Chinese law to the effect that the concubine was to be executrix of his will during the minority of the son and that after the majority of the son, he, the son, was to have the property. And the defendants say that the deceased and his widow were not and are not Portuguese nationals and that the title deeds were given as security to the Hongkong Bank by the concubine and her son, January 9, 1926.

The title deed is now in the Hongkong Bank as security for the sum of Tls. 5,000, partly the liability of the deceased and partly that of his son, the present compradore.

Alleged Renunciation by Plaintiff.

The defendants further allege that the widow entered into an agreement on September 3, 1925, whereby she renounced all claim on the estate in return for the sum of \$1,500 duly paid to her. The case is full of difficulty by reason of the various nationalities, real or claimed, of the parties and the various Courts who allege to hold jurisdiction over them and the

various judgments of these Courts which are produced before me in evidence.

It appears that at some time in the past the deceased Koo Lam-hoi became registered at the Portuguese Consulate at Shanghai as a Portuguese subject and his death was duly registered at the Portuguese Consulate, Shanghai, as taking place on January 9, 1924.

But his marriage with the plaintiff, his widow, was not registered. But she became registered at the Portuguese Consulate as a Portuguese subject some time before December 18, 1927, though the Portuguese certificate put in does not say what was the date of her first registration. Neither the date of the original registration of Koo Lam-hoi nor his widow Gee Wah-sze have been given in evidence.

It also appears that the concubine Gin Cheng-sze was registered at the Portuguese Consulate as a Portuguese subject on January 22, 1924, as being the widow of Koo Lam-hoi. And Gin Zung-ching is also registered as being a Portuguese subject by reason of being the son of Koo Lam-hoi, a Portuguese subject and herself widow of Koo Lam-hoi.

All Registered as Portuguese.

So it appears that all the Chinese parties have at some time or other been registered as Portuguese subjects either lawfully or unlawfully. This information is set out in a judgment of the Portuguese District of Macao Court from documents there produced and there is also other evidence to the same effect.

A judgment of the Portuguese Court of Macao is put in which finds that Koo Lam-hoi was a Portuguese subject and that the plaintiff Gee Wah-sze was his legitimate wife and was entitled to administration of the estate of her deceased husband.

And that although the concubine Gin Cheng-sze was registered at the Portuguese Consulate as wife of Koo Lam-hoi she was not so but merely a concubine.

Mixed Court Agreement.

A case which was started in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, is referred to by the defendants, the parties being the present plaintiff Gee Wah-sze against the concubine and two Chinese middlemen. A settlement of this action appears to have taken place by which the widow, Gee Wah-sze, received \$1,500 "being the maximum amount agreed upon by both parties for the compromise of the suit."

The will that is put in expressly states that although he is leaving most of his property to his son by the concubine, nevertheless the title deed in question "has been mortgaged to others." This bears out the statement of the defence that the title deed in question is a security partly for liability of deceased and partly liability of the deceased.

But it does not bear out the statement of the defence that it was "hypothecated" by Gin Cheng-sze and Gin Zung-ching because the deceased definitely states in his will that he had already hypothecated it before he died.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s Compradore.

An agreement was entered into between Koo Lam-hoi, the deceased, and Shewan, Tomes and Co. on June 15, 1923.

By these facts, the agreement, the will of the deceased, the letters of Shewan, Tomes and Co. to the Hongkong Bank it is clear that the title deeds in question were hypothecated to Shewan, Tomes and Co. by Koo Lam-hoi before his death.

The compradore agreed to transfer certain deeds to the firm to be registered in their name.

"Provided that upon the determination of the agreement and upon all accounts between the firm and the compradore or other person for whom the compradore is responsible having been fully settled and the account or accounts thereunder due fully paid without loss to the firm, the firm shall recover, retransfer or release the said land, etc. etc."

On June 25, 1923, Shewan, Tomes and Co. wrote to Koo Lam-hoi and acknowledged the title deeds, stating that they are forwarding them



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to the Hongkong Bank in "due performance of your agreement with us." On July 4, 1923, Shewan, Tomes and Co. send the title deeds to the Hongkong Bank as documents "deposited with us as security by our compradore, Mr. Koo Lam-hoi under an agreement dated June 15, 1923." The duplicate receipt for the title deeds was sent to Koo Lam-hoi, July 6, 1923.

On Friday 21, 1924 (after the death of Koo Lam-hoi), Shewan, Tomes and Co. send the title deeds to the Hongkong Bank as documents "deposited with us as security by our compradore, Mr. Koo Lam-hoi under an agreement dated June 15, 1923." The duplicate receipt for the title deeds was sent to Koo Lam-hoi, July 6, 1923.

On behalf of the plaintiff it is urged that there is a liability on the defendants to return these title deeds as they had improperly parted with them.

And the case of Jones v. Dowle, 9 Meeson and Wellsly 20, is quoted, namely, Baron Parke in his judgment, "determine does not lie against him when he never had possession of the chattel, but it does against him who once had, and has improperly parted with possession of it."

Defendants' Alleged Liability.

Can it be said that Shewan, Tomes and Co. improperly parted with the title deeds when they were duly handed over to them by the deceased under their agreement?

Offer to the Plaintiff.

An offer has been made by the defendants which is supported by the concubine and her son.

The offer is that the concubine and her son will pay off the liability to the Hongkong Bank on the title deeds and allow Shewan, Tomes and Co. to deposit the deeds in this Court. I am of opinion that if this is done, it may save further litigation.

Because I think that if that is done some settlement will be arrived at by the parties, or some decision will be arrived at as to whether the plaintiff did renounce all claim to the estate on payment of \$1,500.

And therefore I consider my best course is to make an order that the title deeds be deposited in this Court after the concubine, Gin Cheng-sze, and her son, Gin Zung-ching, have paid off the liability to the Hongkong Bank.

I propose to deal with costs as if it was a probate action, which in fact it is, namely, whether the will of the deceased Koo Lam-hoi is a legal will or not by Chinese and Portuguese law.

And therefore make an order that the costs of this action, i.e. plaintiff and defendant, come out of the estate.

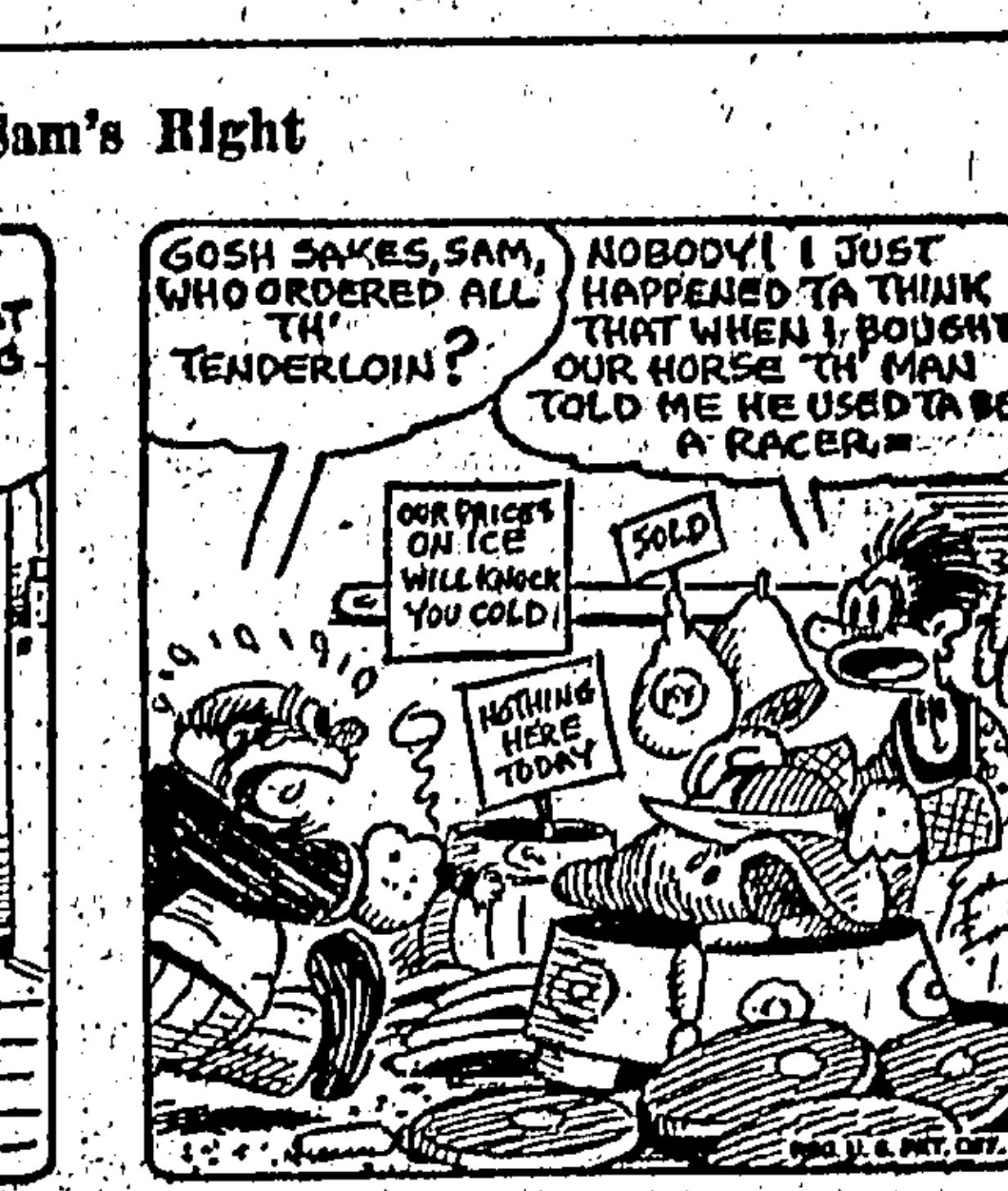
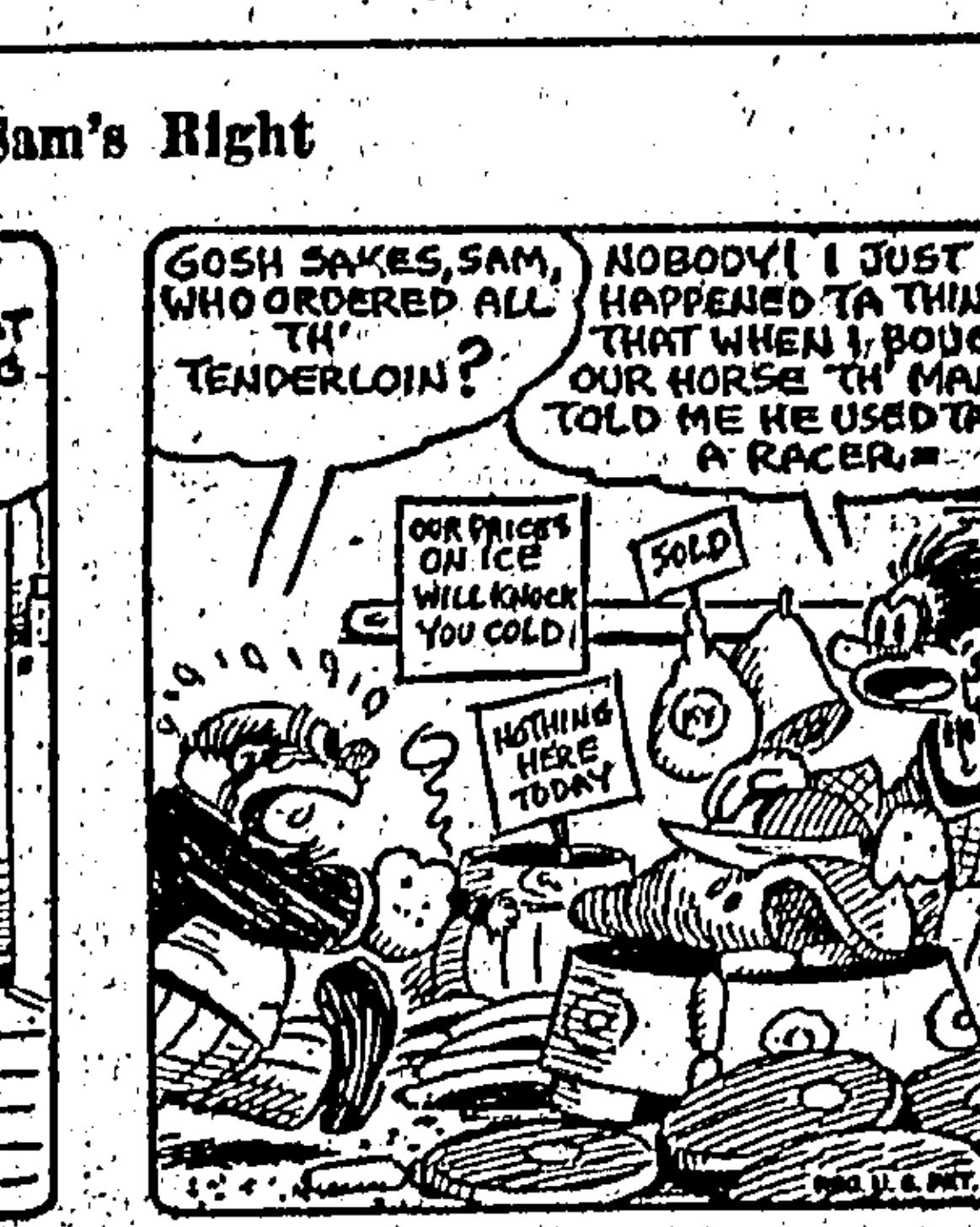
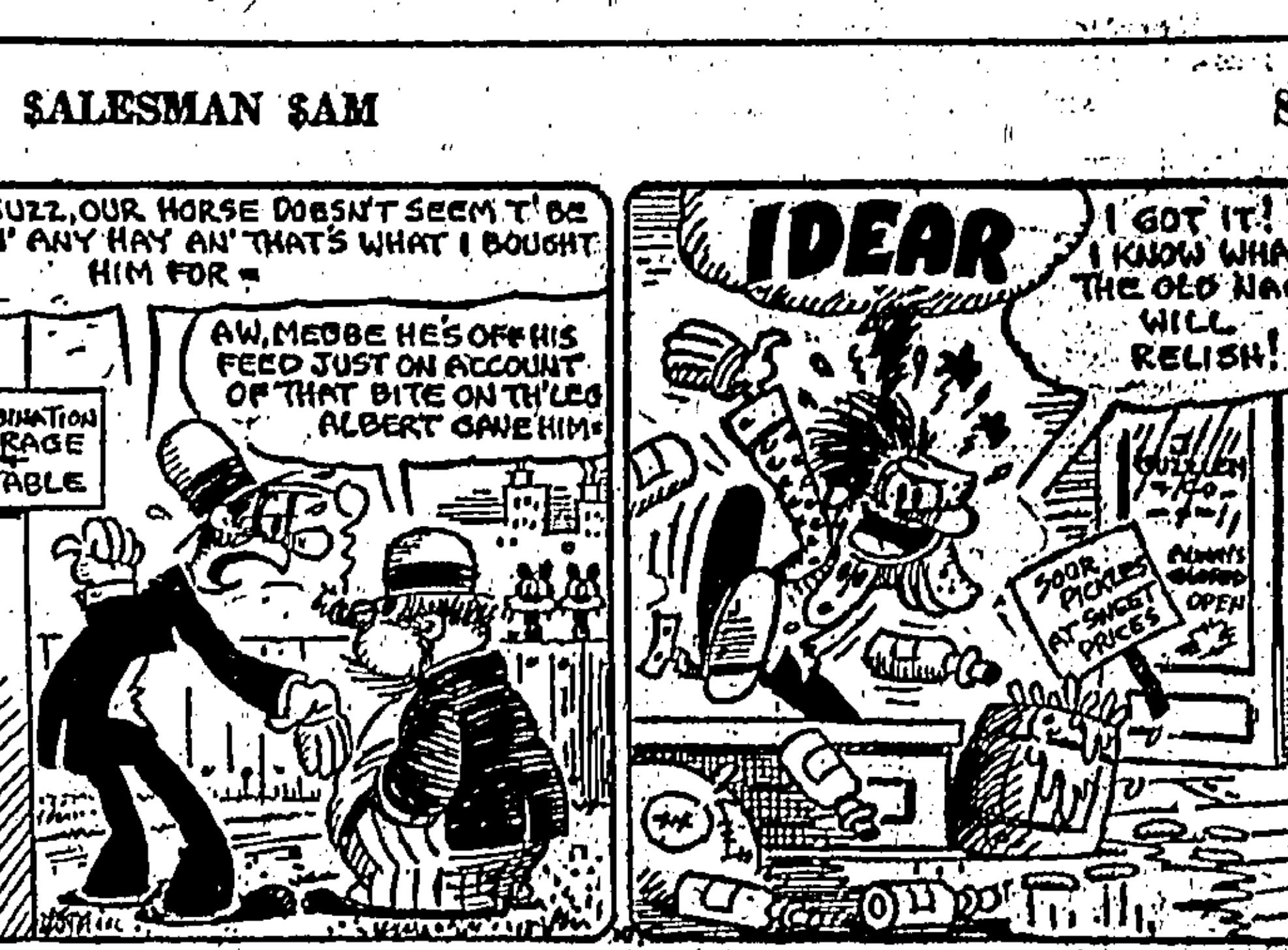
And if the title deeds are deposited in this Court these costs can be deducted or enforced before the title deeds are handed over.

I am in hope that this arrangement may save further litigation by a settlement being arrived at.

The widow is said to be a very poor woman while the estate in possession of the concubine and her son is very large.

I cannot help thinking that the concubine and her son will be willing to give something out of that large estate to the old widow lady.

Liberty to both parties to apply.



By Small



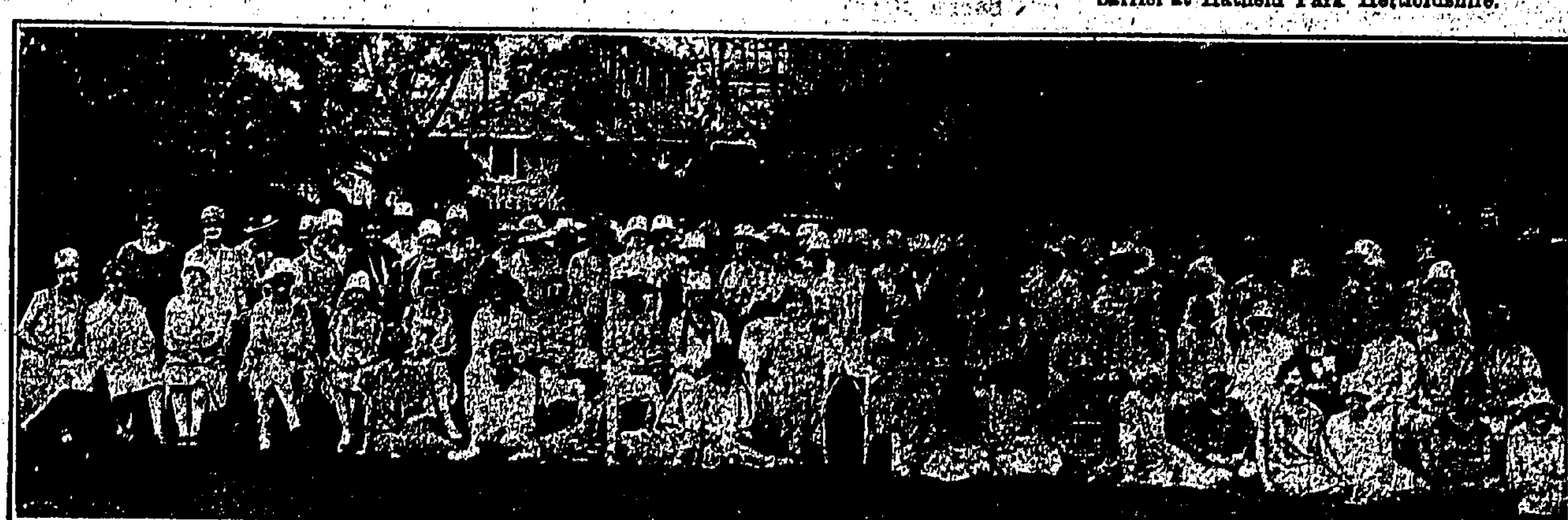
Seven new members were elected to the Shanghai Y. Men's Club recently at the Shanghai home of Mr. Chan Bing-chien, the ceremony being followed in the evening by a reception at the Astor House where the above photo was taken. In the centre of this picture is Mr. Anson T. Wong, President, with Mr. J. L. Huang, Secretary, on the left and Mr. Yinson Lee, ex-President, on the right.



The marriage of Miss Louise Tuttle, head nurse of the Operation and Dispensary Departments of the Peking Union Medical College, and Dr. T. K. Tsu, of the X-Ray Department of the P.U.M.C. was solemnized in the home of Dr. Fong F. See, Shanghai, on May 23.



Major-General A. E. Wardrop with Mrs. Barrett, snapped at the Boy Scouts' Jamboree, held in Shanghai recently.



A pleasant afternoon was spent recently by members of the American Association of University Women at 655 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, the residence of Mrs. F. J. Raven, when the last meeting of the season was held. Mrs. Raven is seated in the centre of the group, with Mrs. G. Pitch, President of the A. A. U. W. on her right.



A giant all-metal, steam-driven dirigible is to be completed in America shortly. The blimp will be of aluminum alloy, driven by a new "blower" type of steam turbine. According to Capt. T. B. slate, the builder, the vessel can come to a dead stop in the air. Upper photo shows work of the metal shell. The remarkable view below was taken from the hangar in which the ship's gondola is being built.



Steeplechasing for dogs is a popular sport in England. Here is Grumstone Bruno, an Alsatian soaring over a barrier at Hatfield Park, Hertfordshire.



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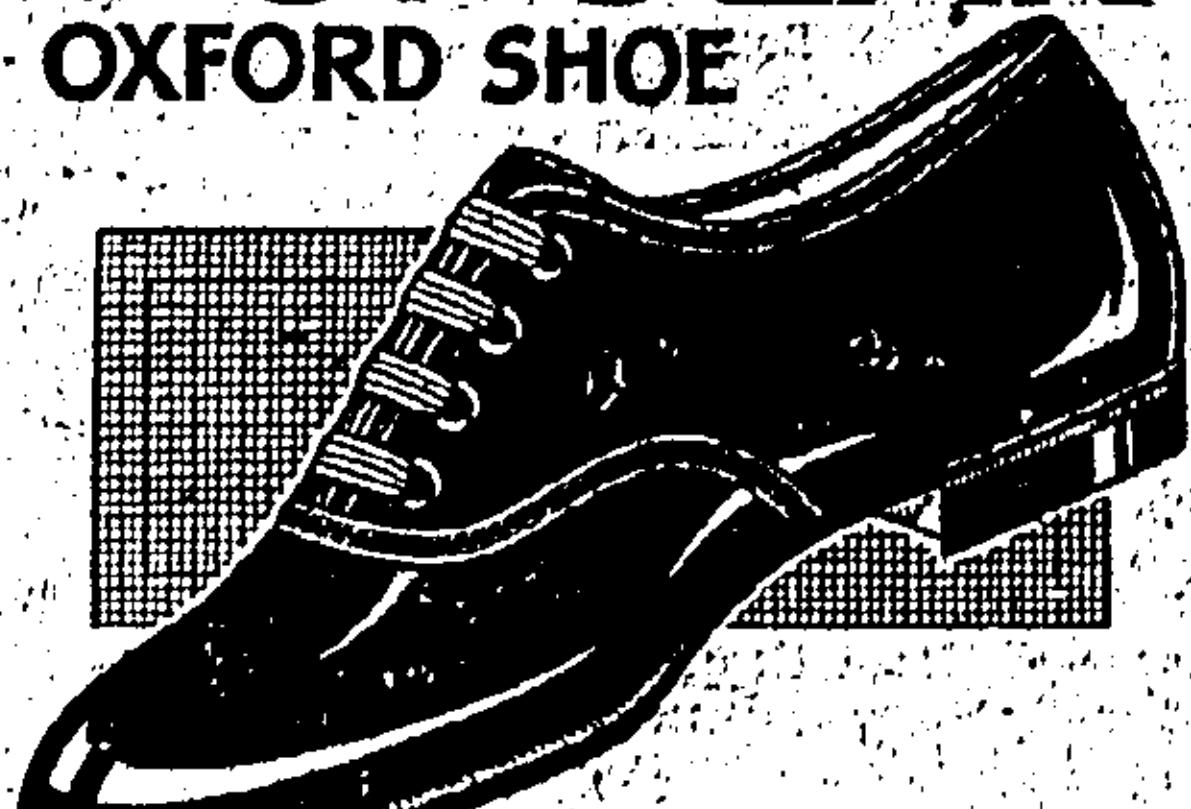
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The following replies are awaiting collection:

295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 315
344, 363, 374

TUITION GIVEN.

Well educated young English LADY with fluent knowledge of French wishes to give English lessons to French lady or children. Terms moderate. Write Box No. 377, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

POSITION VACANT.

Influential Chinese Firm requires Compradore for their General Import-Export Department. Must have substantial security. Reply Box No. 376, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

POSITION WANTED.

Do you need Chinese help? Cook-Waiter-house-works or kitchen help. Write to C. G. Ford, 306, Queen's Road West, Hongkong.

WANTED.

WANTED You to know that Sennet Freres are selling regardless of cost their entire stock of Jewellery, Watches, Fancy Goods, etc. No reasonable offer refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Will anybody take care of two cats during absence of owner who is going home on leave? If required at owner's expense. P. Marks c/o. Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, Hongkong.

Mrs. Benten (trained in Paris) guarantees her permanent hair waves to give thorough satisfaction and to last six months. For appointment, 2, Pratts Building, K.45.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One large MOTOR BOAT, in good condition, being sold as surplus to requirements. 40 feet by 9 feet. Speed 9 knots. Indicated Horse Power 30 B.H.P. Carrying capacity 25. May be seen on application to Officer in Charge, R.A.S.C. Camber, Hongkong.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET—from 1st July, semi-detached 5 room HOUSE with tennis court and garage, Broadwood Road. Reply P.O. Box No. 22.

TO LET—Office Rooms, 2nd floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—With early possession European House on Broadwood Ridge, Happy Valley, containing six rooms with Tennis Court. Particulars. Apply Messrs. Deacons.

TO LET—Two large ROOMS with private, bathroom and verandah attached, top floor; also servants quarters. Central district, terms Moderate. Write Box No. 378, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

New Advertisements.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACT.

Lammert's Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the O.C. R.A.S.C., Headquarters South China Command, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong until 12 Noon, on Thursday, 21st June 1928, for the supply of Flour 400 bags of 49 lbs each, to be delivered into the Supply Depot Hongkong by 4th July 1928.

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"The doctor told me to... What did the Doctor say? You'll know if you hear."

"two
black crows"
MORAN AND MACK

THE Two Black Crows are one long laugh. There has never been anything quite so funny as the combination of these two consultants. Arguing the why and wherefores of the early bird, or why white horses eat more than black horses, they are equally irresistible. Ask your dealer to let you hear their first record (Columbia No. 4441) and you'll buy all three.

Columbia
New process RECORDS

The Anderson
Music Co.



KEEP COOL
Centrifugal
FANS

The scientifically shaped blades—exceptionally wide and deeply pitched—provide the maximum air movement, consistent with quiet operation.

Sole Agents

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

BOARD OF TRADE.

INCREASES IN MAY ARE SHOWN.

London, June 13.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of May show imports amounting to £99,411,920, being an increase of £2,615,683 over those for April. Exports amounted £58,554,476, an increase of £3,286,603. —*Reuter*.

Under the ten minutes rule, a Bill was introduced by Sir Cooper Rawson in the House of Commons yesterday, and read a first time, to prohibit the importation into Great Britain and Northern Ireland of spurious British Legion poppies.

Mackenzie's

MOSQUITO LOTION.
A COUNTER-IRRITANT

to Mosquito Bites.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road, C. Tel. G. 1877.

AT THE QUEEN'S.

SIR JAMES BARRIE'S
"QUALITY STREET."

An added attraction of much interest will be the appearance at the Queen's Theatre from to-night to Saturday at the 9.20 p.m. performances of Eleonore Ninon and Leo Martin, two brilliant artists, who bring with them the latest Parisian dance hits as performed at "L'Abbaye," Paris, and "The Knickerbocker," Monte Carlo.

"Quality Street," the fourth of Sir James Barrie's stage plays to be transferred to the screen will be presented at all shows. The difficult role of impulsive, mischievous Phoebe Throssel which demands exceptional ability and grace, has been entrusted to Marion Davies, while Conrad Nagel plays opposite the star. The story, like that of "Peter Pan" and "A Kiss for Cinderella," has all the delicate charm of which the famous author is renowned. Briefly, it concerns the romance of a demure belle of the nineteenth century who falls in love with a young doctor whom she believes is about to propose. The doctor, thinking his love is not returned goes away to the Napoleonic wars, returning years later to find his sweetheart an old maid. The latter, however, is able to make herself up as the beauty of years ago, and after giving the doctor a sound lesson, succumbs to his declaration of love. The picture is notable for its lavish and exquisite settings. The supporting cast which include Flora Finch, Kate Prince, and Marcella Gorday is excellent.

"The Love of Sunya."

"The Love of Sunya," which comes to the World Theatre today as the feature attraction until Saturday, presents Gloria Swanson in four distinct roles and the biggest picture of her career.

The story of "The Love of Sunya" deals with a Yogi who comes out into the world to right a wrong he committed in his incarnation of centuries before and the struggle of a girl he had known in a former life to decide between love, ambition and duty. A crystal plays an important part in the story, enabling the girl to see what each choice would lead to herself and the men who are seeking her hand.

Gloria Swanson rises to great emotional heights with the material supplied by this strong story, and she is supported by a competent cast. "The Love of Sunya" is a picture of outstanding interest and great impressiveness.

Cradle Snatchers."

"Cradle Snatchers," an excellent comedy of three wives who prove they are not as simple as they seem, comes to the Star Theatre to-day as the chief picture until Saturday. Determined to teach their philandering husbands a lesson, the wives hire three college boys to play the part of lovers. While the wives and their hired admirers are at a country house, the husbands suddenly arrive. Thereafter the fun becomes fast and furious ending in the complete cure of the husbands who promise to reform and never leave home again. Louise Fazenda has the leading role as one of the wives who insists that she may as well get some fun out of the business and so chooses the most ardent of the three college boys as her swain. Sammie Cohen, of "What Price Glory" and "The Gay Retreat," does some clever work in the impersonation of a flapper, while J. Farrell MacDonald contributes his share of laughs.

If we clothe our rooms according to our own needs and tastes, they may not be fashionable, they may not be artistic, but they will be infinitely more alive and interesting than more copies of the fashion of the moment.

Decoration and Personality.

BETTER THAN BEING FASHIONABLE.

Very few of us, in the matter of clothes, allow our personalities to be utterly extinguished by a blind adherence to the latest fashions. Yet this is frequently the case where the furnishing and decoration of our homes are concerned.

The correct gloomy dining room of by-gone days, plastered with its depressingly dark supposed-to-be-valuable oil paintings, the much derided "Victorian" drawing room with its chandeliers and "what-nots," probably expressed no more truthfully their owner's personality than do some of the fashionably rooms of to-day.

Calling on a friend the other day (says a Home writer) I was shown into her own newly decorated special sanctum. There she was, the most contented virtuous domesticated of women, playing with her children in a setting fit for one of the stage's most outrageous vamps. Her homely pipe-smoking husband placidly watched the proceedings, sharing with a slant-eyed sophisticated doll a divan overflowing with cushion and gold tissue.

There is an element of luxury and decadence in much modern decoration that is quite foreign to the nature of many women, who yet feel called upon to display it in their homes, simply because they have never thought out their own tastes and needs.

One woman I know expresses her restless vivid temperament in constantly changing colour scheme, each more daring than the last. And after her, honestly admiring her taste and mistakingly imagining it their own, humbly her friends and imitators with, in many cases, most incongruous results.

We are most of us strong-minded enough to stand out against the wiles of the saleswoman who assures us that the modish and totally unsuitable hat becomes us marvelously. We should be equally firm in resisting the temptation to furnish and decorate in a way that makes us aliens in our own rooms. When we really feel most content in a setting that personifies quiet permanence, why suppose it by one that expresses restless change? When austerity and simplicity appeal to us, why furnish our houses in a way that typifies exotic luxury?

Music, reading, friendship, sunshine, and flowers were the joys that did not fail her in the testing time when values must change with amazing suddenness for most people.

Her happiness and contentment in her last days contrast strangely with the complete collapse of all interest in the world around them shown by some people when they begin to grow old, and their work has to be given up.

Yet the simple joys that kept the spirit of Catherine Wells clear and up to the end could have been within their reach also, if they had learnt to appreciate them during their working lives.

The men or the women who do not keep some part of themselves free from the great pre-occupation of earning their bread, in order to keep the windows of their souls open to the sunshine and the air, are no better than fools and will certainly pay the price of folly.

For a talkative woman to bottle up her chatter, and try to achieve the strong, silent woman effect is simply to ask for a nervous collapse.

She may, if she be strong-willed, manage to keep silence habitually for years, but she will pay for it in the end, if she is naturally expansive.

And then her volatility will be unbounded, for one of the commonest results of "nerves" is a tendency to chatter too much.

The only solution would appear to be to cherish those women friends who enjoy one's chatter, and reserve a strictly business attitude for husbands!

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For a talk

PEKING'S MOVING DAY.

WHEN CHANG TSO-LIN EVACUATED.

EVERYTHING ON WHEELS TAKEN AWAY.

AMUSING SCENES.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at Chienmen railway station at Peking when the Fengtien troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin began to move out of Mukden after the decision to evacuate the capital to the Shansi forces had been reached. Never has such a military "moving day" been witnessed in the long history of Chinese armies and their wholesale moves.

"Where will we put the monkey? Who is going to feed him on the way?"

"Hey, bring around the parrot. Here's a good place for him."

These and other remarks were bandied around the station as thousands of Fengtien troops crowded into the trains taking their personal belongings with them.

Scenes of Confusion.

After two years of occupation, the troops performed a complete evacuation. Scenes of utmost confusion were witnessed, but by the time the army had left, with Marshal Chang well in the advance, less than 200 carriages and wagons and only three locomotives were left.

One of the spectators who visited the station and saw train after train made up and dispatched to the homeland of Manchuria writes:

Foreigners viewed the confusion at Chienmen and saw with amazement the huge stocks of valuables being bundled up and hauled away as fast as train dispatchers could get the tracks cleared.

Would Stock Department Store.

The things accumulated by dictatorial staff, statesmen, politicians, generals, minor officials and soldiers, not to mention their wives and concubines would stock any ambitious department store.

There were no trained seals, performing fleas, pyramids nor submarines on the departing trains, but about everything else in the catalogue of things that men and women should have was there in abundance. Neah may have had a greater assortment of animals, but in furnishings, the departing hosts of the Ankuochun would require a whole armada of arks.

Automobiles were there in plenty, of recent and ancient vintage. Nobody would expect a warlord to have a trotting horse sulky, but there was one on a flat car resting alongside a modern washing machine which proves that an old sport and a new way of lightening work are part of an enlightened China's treasures. The parrot in the cage and not a word, no doubt subdued at the turn of events, while the monkey looked about wide-eyed and could not see a hand organ to keep him company.

Ice Cream Freezers and Stoves.

Ice cream freezers were sensible, but stoves on the same that cars hinted at a prolonged stay in the north. Closed cars were used for stowing away thousands of bales and boxes, suit cases and trunks, bundles and packages. One steel car may have contained something juicy in the way of personal estate. A wagon backed up and armed soldiers transferred a number of heavy, brass-bound cases.

Cars of live stock, cars of household furniture, cars of assorted things from baby carriages to broughams and marriage vehicles, cars of pure-bred horses, cars of soldiers, cars of goods wherein a little space was left for women and children, cars of almost everything under the sun that men regard as prizes were hooked up and hauled away.

Not Much Left.

For the Ankuochun is going but it is not leaving much behind for the delectation of the incoming folk, who will have to do their own work in the way of gathering a few things together. When the Triple Alliance arrives in Peking there will not be much left in the vacated offices, although it is understood the doors and windows are still intact and none of the marble bridges has been removed.

One report in Peking said that everything in the way of the rolling stock from the Kinhua and Tsingpu lines, anything with enough wheels to limp along, was attached to whatever would pull it, and there will be a high old time in stores for salesmen who deal in railway equipment, while Manchuria will be in an excellent position to haul next year's crop to the seaboard—*Shanghai Times*.

TROUBLE AT THE LEE THEATRE.

BAD BLOOD BETWEEN FOKIS AND MOTOR TOUTS.

A Chinese ticket-collector of the Lee Theatre appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, this morning, on a charge of assaulting a motor-car driver at 11.50 last night.

Inspector Macdonald, of No. 2 Police Station, said from what he gathered it appeared that there was some bad blood between the *foxis* of the theatre and motor-car touts. The complainant, who was in hospital, began the trouble last night by throwing stones at the theatre windows. He was chased by the theatre *foxis* and caught on the Praya, then he was brought back to the theatre and assaulted by the defendant.

The Magistrate told his interpreter to explain that the defendant had no right to take the law into his own hands.

The defendant replied that he had since discussed the matter of compensation with the injured man's wife and come to an agreement.

The police told his Worship that the complainant was only suffering from scalp wounds and would be able to leave the hospital tomorrow.

His Worship accordingly adjourned the case until the complainant is fit to appear.

OPIUM POSSESSION CASES.

TWO CHINESE SENTENCED THIS MORNING.

A Chinese who was charged this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with possession of 3.6 taels of raw opium, was fined \$100, or, in default, six week's hard labour.

The defendant was arrested by Revenue Officers in Connacht Road West yesterday. In answer to his Worship he said he was a sailor and had purchased the opium from a man in Salyangpu, intending to take it on board his ship for his own use during the voyage.

Another man, who had in his possession twenty taels of prepared opium, was fined \$1,000, or, in default, four months' hard labour when charged before Mr. Lindsell. He explained that he was promised a few dollars for carrying the opium for another man.

The Magistrate pointed out that the defendant must have known that it was contraband which he was carrying, seeing that he was paid such a good fee for so little work.

WANTED FRUIT FOR NOTHING.

CHINESE CONSTABLE GETS INTO TROUBLE.

When the customary cases against hawkers, were called this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, one made a peculiar defence, to the effect that he was hawking laiches and that the Chinese constable who brought the case against him did so because he was unable to get some laiches for nothing.

Curiously enough, the police from No. 7. Station (West Point) told his Worship that there must be some foundation for such a story, as the policeman was on post duty in Wilmer Street and the defendant was arrested in Eastern Street, which was about 300 yards to the west.

In answer to his Worship the constable admitted that he was on post duty in Wilmer Street but that he left his post temporarily to get a drink.

His Worship discharged the hawker and told the constable he would be put on report.

SNATCHED A GOLD EAR-RING.

STARVATION GIVEN AS EXCUSE.

When a Chinese was charged this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with snatching a gold ear-ring from a woman, he pleaded that he was driven to commit the act because he was starving, having had no rice for several days.

His Worship:—You think that a good excuse for robbing a woman?

Defendant made no reply.

His Worship passed sentence of six months' hard labour and twelve strokes.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. A. T. P. Farquharson, banker, 2 Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, to Miss R. L. Peet, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

Thibaud's Violin Recital—Musical Celebrities Who Are Visiting Us—An "Open Letter."

[By "ALLEGRO."]

The outstanding event in musical circles this week is the forthcoming violin recital by Thibaud at the Théâtre Royal on 16th June at 9.15 p.m. I had occasion to write recently about the lack of talent on the part of certain travelling musicians who announced a grand concert when passing through the Colony, raked in the shekels of the unsuspecting enthusiasts who attended it, and left behind an impression that might have acted to the detriment of the next concert artist to visit us.

Fortunately, the next visitor turns out to be Thibaud, the celebrated French violinist, who ought to be sufficiently well-known not to suffer for the disappointment occasioned by others. The fact that he is touring under the management of Mr. A. Stroh, who brought us Heifitz, Elmán, Moiseiwitsch, Levitzki and many others, is in itself a guarantee that he is an artist of first rank.

Born in 1880, he commenced learning the piano from his father at the age of four, and at six years of age he was able to accompany in public a sonata of Mozart. However, he showed a greater gift for the violin, and at thirteen entered the Paris Conservatoire as a pupil of Marsick, gaining a First Prize at the Concours in the following year.

Soon after entering the Colonie Orchestra, he became "first violin" and his rendering of works by Saint-Saëns caused a great sensation. He toured all over Europe and the United States and met everywhere with the utmost enthusiasm.

His name has come to the fore, too, for his association with Corot in works for violin and piano and with Corot and Casals in trios of Schubert, Mendelssohn and Haydn, all of which have made good records, noted for the perfect ensemble and clarity of tone.

The principal item on his programme for Saturday next is the Lalo, "Symphonie Espagnole," which is a great favourite with violinists. Elmán played it at his recital here. The rest is made up of 17th and 18th century pieces, a Rondo of Mozart, a Brahms Valse, and a Prelude and Allegro, Rondo, Mozart! It is curious that one seldom sees a local concert programme without one or two amusing slips in it. Probably quite a fair proportion of the audience will enthuse over Pugnani's "Rondo Mozart!"

The advent of other celebrated artists is announced, though when they will be passing through Hongkong is not yet known. Ruth Page and Deneing Trio from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; Cecilia Hansen (violinist); La Argentine, the Spanish dancer; and Galli-Curci, the coloratura soprano. Also, Moiseiwitsch is playing here again on his return trip. Let us hope Hongkong will continue to do its best to retrieve its unenviable reputation for apathy. Of late, we have been

(Continued on Page 8.)

EXCESSIVE STEAM.

LAUNCH ENGINEER GUILTY OF SERIOUS OFFENCE.

At the Marine Court this morning before Commdr. J. B. Nowill, D.S.O., R.N., a serious case relative to the alteration of a launch's fittings was heard, the Government Marine Surveyor prosecuting.

Fok Kwan, engineer of the steam launch *On Fat*, was charged with unlawfully placing devices on the safety valve for the purpose of causing steam excessive to that allowed.

Defendant pleaded guilty and stated that on the particular occasion, he had a heavy junk tow, with an adverse wind and it was necessary to get a higher speed from the engines.

Mr. W. Russell and Mr. W. O. Lambert, of the Government Marine Surveyor's Department, were in Court.

Mr. Russell stated that a letter had been received from outside sources, laying information of the practice adopted by the *On Fat*. Action was taken and when the launch was examined, it was found that certain adaptations had been made to the safety valve.

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COST OF WOMEN'S DRESSES.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT IN SUMMARY COURT.

HUSBAND'S RIGHTS.

The cost of dress for Chinese women was a point which came up for consideration in the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Jacks, when a claim for over \$600 for women's clothing given on credit, was heard. A husband's responsibility in regard to meeting such liabilities was also discussed, when Mr. C. A. S. Russ said he was not sure what a husband could do in the event of his wife adopting too expensive a standard, as he could no longer beat or imprison her.

Mr. Russ said the goods were necessary in accordance with the style in which the couple were living.

The defendant's wife went to the Sun Wah Store and ordered a fair amount of materials of various kinds which were necessities for a woman.

When the valve was put on the Government test machine, it was found to carry a 10 lbs. excess of steam over that allowed by the engines.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE PESSIMISTS.

It is our ruddy, healthy individual whose outlook on life is cheerful. Pessimism is doubtless on occasion justified, but too often is the expression of a weak digestion, of exhausted nerves, of anemic blood, and all the bodily pains and aches of the ailing.

The tone of the mind depends upon the tone of the body. Where this latter is low, a tonic is indicated—one that will build up blood and nerves by reinforcing natural processes within the system, that brings the flush of health back to the cheeks, that, in short, restores a zest for life. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the prescription of a learned and experienced medical practitioner, are such a tonic. Thousands have attested the benefits they derived from their use. Your chemist can supply them, or post free at \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangs Road, Shanghai.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS

RECENT CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Captain J. Pringle, of the Shikang, has gone master, Szechuan. Captain J. W. Tinson, of the Szechuan, is on reserve.

Captain C. H. Jones, of the Ning-hai, has gone master, Szechuan. Captain N. Hardie, from reserve, has gone master, Ninghai.

Mr. W. L. Thomas, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Szechuan.

Mr. C. W. Rendall, second officer, Wanliu, has gone second officer, Wanliu.

Mr. T. J. Thomas, second officer, Hsin Peking, has gone second officer, Changchow. Mr. J. McWilliam, second officer, Changchow, is on reserve.

Mr. J. H. Hodkiss, chief officer, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Suying.

Captain A. J. Ruthurst, of the Yingchow, has gone master, Newchow. Mr. J. Taylor, chief officer, Suying, has gone acting master, Yingchow.

Mr. W. B. Paul, second officer, Newchow, has gone acting chief officer, Kungting.

Mr. P. McAllister, sup'y strand officer, Hsin Peking, has gone second officer, Newchow.

Mr. J. Major, second officer, Tung-chow, has resigned from the China Navigation Co.

Mr. D. Needham, second officer, Tung-chow, has gone second officer, Ngankin. Mr. E. H. Milne, second officer, Ngankin, has gone second officer, Tung-chow.

Mr. H. E. Woodstock, acting chief officer, Hsin Peking, has gone acting chief officer, Yunnan. Mr. W. A. Orwin, chief officer, Yunnan, is on home leave.

Mr. J. A. Gossett, from reserve, has gone extra chief officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. J. L. Gamble, chief officer, Wanliu, has gone acting master, Kungting.

Mr. D. E. Brown, chief officer, Antung, is on home leave. Mr. I. Newton, chief officer, Chinhuu, has gone chief officer, Antung.

Mr. K. D. Fairfax, third officer, Antung, has gone second officer, Chinhuu. Mr. E. G. Lang has been appointed third officer, Antung.

Mr. T. L. Kastmuss, chief officer, Tung-chow, has gone chief officer, Nanning. Mr. O. Fox, chief officer, Nanning, has gone chief officer, Tung-chow.

Mr. P. Jenkins, second officer, Chekiang, has gone second officer, Fengtien. Mr. E. L. Swan, second officer, Fengtien, has gone sup'y chief officer, Wanliu.

Mr. A. S. Lewis, second officer, Chekiang, has gone second officer, Fengtien. Mr. E. L. Swan, second officer, Fengtien, has gone sup'y chief officer, Wanliu.

Mr. L. V. Rowe, chief officer, Tatung, is on reserve. Mr. J. W. Hurst, second officer, Tatung, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. E. W. Richards, chief officer, Wanliu, has gone acting master, Wanliu.

Mr. E. W. Awock, chief officer, Szechuan, has gone chief officer; Fengtien. Mr. E. Wood, chief officer, Kwangshu, has gone chief officer, Kwangshu.

Mr. F. Appleton, sup'y third engineer officer, Shantung, has gone third engineer officer, Wuchang.

Mr. E. Burns, chief engineer officer, Newchow, has gone Home leave.

Mr. J. H. Bryson, acting chief engineer officer, Wanliu, has gone acting chief engineer officer, Newchow.

Mr. J. Gardner, second engineer officer, Tung-chow, has gone acting chief engineer officer, Wanliu.

Mr. G. R. Wensley, third engineer officer, Shantung, has gone third engineer officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. G. Buchanan, from reserve, has gone chief engineer officer, Wanliu.

Mr. G. Cormack, chief engineer officer, Wanliu, has gone third engineer officer, same ship.

Mr. J. C. Campbell, third engineer officer, Wanliu, has gone acting second engineer officer, Wanliu.

Mr. A. Lockie, third engineer officer, Wanliu, has gone third engineer officer, Shantung.

Mr. J. Anking, third engineer officer, Wanliu, has gone acting second engineer officer, Wanliu.

Mr. E. C. O. Bird, junior third engineer officer, Wanliu, has gone third engineer officer, same ship. Mr. T. Curry, third engineer officer, Ning-hai, has gone junior third engineer officer, Wanliu.

Mr. W. J. Bulcher, acting chief engineer officer, Hsin Peking, has gone acting chief engineer officer, Chinhuu.

Mr. R. S. Sinclair, acting chief engineer officer, Chinhuu, has gone acting chief engineer officer, Wanliu.

Mr. D. B. Kerr, sup'y third engineer officer, Hsin Peking, has gone third engineer officer, Ning-hai.

Mr. J. A. Lindsey, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Luenho.

Mr. G. I. Lawson, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Kutwo. Mr. N. Richardson, chief officer, Kutwo, is on reserve.

Mr. R. L. Barcus, from reserve, has gone sup'y third engineer officer, Pingwo. Mr. A. Clyne, third engineer officer, Pingwo, has resigned from the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.

Mr. E. McNab, from reserve, has gone sup'y second engineer officer, Kungwo. Mr. P. Stewart, sup'y second engineer officer, Kungwo, is on reserve.

Mr. A. Dunn, third engineer officer, Loongwo, has gone third engineer officer, Yatshing. Mr. J. Findlater, third engineer officer, Yatshing, has gone acting third engineer officer, Loongwo. Shipping and Engineering.

Men will always take a stand on this problem of sex equality—except in a street car.

DEATH OF MARQUIS OF LINCOLN.

HISTORIC FIGURE IN PARLIAMENT.

London, June 13. The death is reported of the Marquis of Lincolnshire.—Reuters. [Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, the Liberal statesman, was born in May, 1843, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered Parliament as member for High Wycombe in 1865 and was thus in the Commons when Lord Palmerston was still Premier. In those days he was able to win an election by polling 700 votes and middle-class men, rare in Parliament, were almost unknown in the Cabinet. He witnessed the political arrival of the working class. On the death of his father in 1868 he succeeded to the title, becoming Lord Carrington and as such Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England. From 1881 to 1885 he was Captain of the Royal Bodyguard. He was then appointed Governor of New South Wales—a post which he held till 1890. From 1892 to 1895 he was Lord Chamberlain of the Household and in the latter year he was created Earl Carrington and Viscount Wenvor. He sat in the Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith Cabinets, being President of the Board of Agriculture from 1905 to 1911 and then Lord Privy Seal. In 1912 he was made Marquis of Lincolnshire.

When the dissensions in the Liberal party came to a head during the general strike in 1926, he was one of the 12 leading Liberals who sent a letter to Lord Oxford and Asquith assuring him of their support in the course which he had "felt obliged to take" with reference to Lloyd George. But when he was invited in 1927 to become a member of the new Liberal Council of which Viscount Grey of Fallodon was president, he replied that for many years he had been president of the National Liberal Club and of the Home Counties and Eastern Counties Liberal Federations, and that in view of these posts he had made it a rule to avoid identifying himself with any group or section within the party. Owner of 23,000 acres and a vigorous champion of the agricultural labourer, he urged the nationalisation of the church lands to provide small holdings for the workers. The veteran peer startled the House of Lords on one occasion by chanting the "Liberal Land Song." On reaching his 84th birthday in 1927 he was still keenly interested in public affairs and was talking of bringing in a church lands nationalisation bill in 1928. The loss of his only son in the war was a great blow to him. The marquisate becomes extinct, the barony passing to his brother the Hon. Rupert Carrington.]

Three Months Provisions. The report continues stating that "the remainder of the crew with the airship are believed to have provisions for at least three months also a complete equipment. General Nobile's party includes two injured members one of whom is already convalescent and the other, with a leg injured, beneath the knee will recover shortly.

The few where the Nobile party are in somewhat hummocky but there are lanes sometimes appearing."—Reuters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF FURTHER DONATIONS.

The President and Treasurer of the Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following additional donations towards the new Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, and the Union Insurance Society of Canton. \$500.00.

Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co. Ltd. 100.00. W. R. Roxley and Company, Ltd. 100.00. Fung Kwei Fuk, Esq. 100.00. Fung Wei Shing, Esq. 100.00. 2nd Battalion, King Own Scottish Borderers. 50.00. H.M.S. "Cornflower" 32.50. Standard Oil Company of New York. 25.00. A. Piercy, Esq. 25.00. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. 25.00. Ward Room Officers, H.M.S. "Hawkins" 11.00. "A. V." 10.00. H. M. Omer, Esq. 5.00.

Donations, which will be gratefully received, should be sent to the Treasurer, the Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey, 15, Ventris Road, Happy Valley, or to the Manager, Mr. Wm. H. Smith, Sailors and Soldiers' Home, 9, Arsenal Street, Wanchai, Hongkong.

The "Princess Xenia."

Bushire, June 13. The "Princess Xenia" arrived yesterday and took off this morning.

She returned immediately however, owing to serious engine trouble. It is not known how long she will be delayed.—Reuters.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB TROUNCE INDIANS.

On home ground the Hongkong Cricket Club easily defeated the Indian Recreation Club by 41 games, in the First Division of the Tennis League. Scores:

Rev. Alexander and Lawrence lost to A. H. Rumjahn and S. S. Hussain 6-5, beat I. A. Razack and J. S. Curran 7-4, beat S. H. and S. D. Ismail 9-2.

Hale and McEachron beat Rumjahn and Hussain 9-2, beat Razack and Curran 6-5, beat S. H. and S. D. Ismail 9-2.

G. S. Sewall and A. D. Humphreys beat Rumjahn and Hussain 8-3, beat Razack and Curran 7-4, beat S. H. and S. D. Ismail 10-1.

Club de Recreio II beat R.A.O.C. in the "C" division of the Tonkin League, the Club de Recreio II playing at home, beat the Royal Army Ordnance Corps by a margin of 37 games. Scores:

L. A. Rocha and G. A. Noronha beat P. Hale and G. Waterfield 8-3, lost to E. Greenaway and H. Bryant 4-7, beat Pepper and Donaldson 10-1, A. A. Remedios and A. G. Gossage lost to Hale and Waterfield 8-3, beat Pepper and Donaldson 8-3.

H. A. Barron and C. Barretto beat Hale and Waterfield 8-3, beat Greenaway and Bryant 8-1, beat Pepper and Donaldson 7-4.

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THE ITALIA.

CAPTAIN NOBILES OWN STORY.

Rome, June 13.

The first complete account of the disaster to the Italia has been received wirelessly from the Citta di Milano which has re-established permanent communication. The Italia gives her position with the Noble party on the evening of the 12th at 80 degrees 38 minutes north, and 26 degrees 59 minutes east.

General Nobile states that at 10.30 on the 25th ult. while flying smoothly at 500 metres altitude the weather suddenly became heavy and the airship descended rapidly and hit an ice pack. In two minutes the cabin and part of the upper steel work, broke away and the airship herself was carried eastwards.

The occupants of the cabin, which was smashed, miraculously escaped with their lives. General Nobile adds that only a minute after the crash he and his comrades shouted passionately "Long Live Italy." The bulk of the cabin and its equipment is intact.

Party Starts for North Cape.

General Nobile's report states that "on the evening of the 30th Commandants Mariano and Zappi and the Swedish scientist, Dr. Malmgren, started from seven miles north east of Foy Island for North Cape, taking food supplies. They expected to proceed six miles daily.

General Nobile's party consists of the Czech-Slovak scientist, Dr. Bouhounek, a naval lieutenant Sig. Viglietti, the engineer, Sig. Troiani, the chief technician, Sig. Cecioni and the wireless operator Sig. Blagi.

Three Months Provisions.

The report continues stating that "the remainder of the crew with the airship are believed to have provisions for at least three months also a complete equipment.

General Nobile's party includes two injured members one of whom is already convalescent and the other, with a leg injured, beneath the knee will recover shortly.

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BANKS.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE: 86, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Authorized Capital Frs. 50,000,000.</



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. LB 690

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LENGTH 787 FEET.

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—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF

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We are removing from our present premises
(opposite main entrance of the Hongkong Hotel)
and have to sell the entire stock.

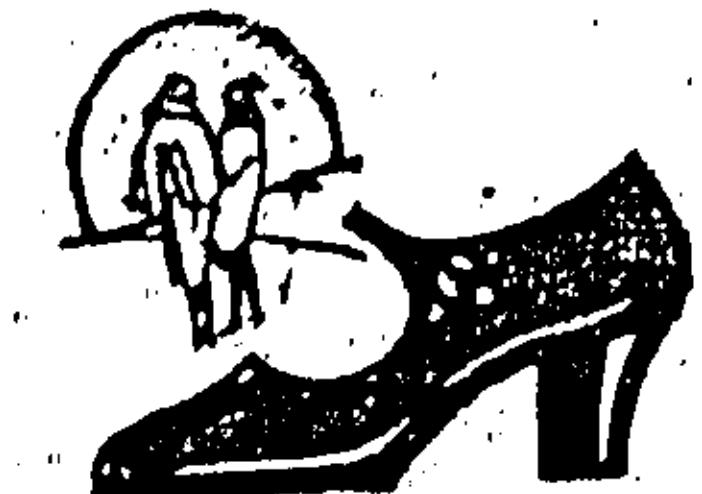
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MASSAGE
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MRS. SEKAI

MASSAGE
6, Wyndham Street, 1st floor,
Hongkong.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1 FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
No. 2 FOR CHRONIC WEAKESS.
No. 3 FOR DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
DR. LEITCH & CO., HONGKONG.
W. H. H. CO., LTD., MANUFACTURERS.
PRINTED IN HONGKONG.
1928. BY H. S. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

HEBREW EVANGELIST.
ADDRESS AT UNION CHURCH
HALL.

The story of the life and conversion of Mr. J. S. Flacks, the Hebrew Christian, who has during the past few days been speaking from the Old Testament at special meetings at the Union Church Hall, formed the subject of an address by him at the same place yesterday evening.

In opening, Mr. Flacks drew an analogy between Naaman, captain of the Syrian host, and himself. Mr. Flacks' captaincy concerned his position in the labour world, in which he at one time had thousands of men under him in the union to which he belonged. Naaman's hostility towards the Jews of his day corresponded to the speaker's inborn and inbred contempt and hatred for Christ and Christianity. The persecution of the Jews in his native land, Poland, being exceedingly bitter, Mr. Flacks, in early youth, migrated with an elder sister to America, having been preceded thither by his father; and later, by dint of hard work and unselfish privations, sufficient funds were made up to bring the remainder of the family to the land of their adoption.

In America.

America, however, was not heaven. After working some time in New York City, earning only a very small wage, Master Flacks decided to strike out on his own, and investing in a stock of trinkets, paid his train fare with the 43 cents left in his pocket, to a countryplace in Pennsylvania, there to peddle his wares. He remained a peddler until, arriving in Missouri, he sold all he had and for \$500 apprenticed himself at a tailoring establishment. He quickly learned the trade and, having perfected his knowledge of the work, was one day startled by an invitation from the proprietor to join him as partner without the initial investment on his part of a single dollar. Satisfying himself that the offer was genuine, he joined in the partnership, and in a short time his skill in the business occupied his seat. He was soon attracted, however, by the appearance close to his seat of a bright and intelligent-looking young man. He thought there was now another wise and apparently righteous man, although a Christian, in the vast congregation, and complimented himself at the idea that a man of his intelligence had attracted to him one of like intelligence.

The speaker said he had then become a prosperous man and was perfectly satisfied with life. He was making money fast, possessed a lovely home, and was well established in society. The thought of God did not trouble him much, although he humorously remarked that church bells disturbed him to the extent that his sleep would be disturbed on Sundays when he would be in bed late in the morning after a Saturday night's ball.

Gipsy Smith—Opera?

In the midst of his prosperity, continued Mr. Flacks, he was one day approached by a young lady

assistant in his establishment who entreated him to attend an address by the famous evangelist, Gipsy Smith, who was then about to conduct a series of meetings at St. Louis. Mr. Flacks did not at first understand what was meant, and thought that it was a new opera, styled "Gipsy Smith," which was coming to town, and which he was being invited to see. When it was explained to him that it was otherwise, he expressed his pity that the assistant should have any interest in the subject, and had no mind to nequesce in her request; but, realising that a satisfied worker produces good results, and with the eye to business characteristic of his race, Mr. Flacks finally consented to go and hear the evangelist.

Mr. Flacks went on to humorously describe his first visit to the Coliseum in St. Louis, admission to which he expected would be on payment of a fee. Fearing that he might be thrown out if he should be recognised as a Jew, he had not a little misgiving while entering the building, and, having got in, seated himself in the least conspicuous corner next to the stair-case in the top gallery. Gipsy Smith's plain-spokenness made such an appeal to him that he attended the meetings on seven consecutive days. But, Mr. Flacks remarked, although hundreds of persons present at the meetings were trained for personal work in the Gospel, not a single one among them broached the subject of the Gospel to him personally during the whole week of meetings. He had despised Christians as unrighteous, but now he came to regard them as hypocrites.

In America.

Mr. Flacks said he then returned to his usual evening pastimes, but one day while on his way to a card party he was thrilled by the sound of the beautiful music from the Coliseum and could not resist going once more to hear it. The building was packed to its capacity, the congregation numbering approximately 18,000 persons, 17,999 of whom he regarded as silly women and simple-minded men, and the remaining one, who alone was wise and righteous, occupied his seat. He was soon attracted, however, by the appearance close to his seat of a bright and intelligent-looking young man.

He thought there was now another wise and apparently righteous man, although a Christian, in the vast congregation, and complimented himself at the idea that a man of his intelligence had attracted to him one of like intelligence.

The two soon came to speak with each other. The new acquaintance addressed Mr. Flacks the question: Are you a Jew?

This came to him like a bolt from the blue. He believed his end had now come, and, that, having been discovered to be a Jew, he would be instantly ejected from the building. He became exceedingly embarrassed and it was

BOAT ROBBERY.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A FISHERMAN.

The hearing was commenced before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday afternoon of the case in which four boatmen are charged with participating in an armed robbery committed on board a fishing boat at Lung Ku Tan early on the morning of May 15.

Sub Inspector Dorling prosecuted and Mr. Horace Lo appeared for the defence.

The mistress of the victimised boat, in her evidence, said that she and her husband had retired for the night after fishing at Lung Ku Tan on May 15. At 4 a.m. she was aroused by four men who had boarded their boat from another native craft on which were two other men. Her husband was taken away and confined in the hold of the robbers' boat, while the four men on board her craft stole \$42 in Chinese coins and a suit of clothing.

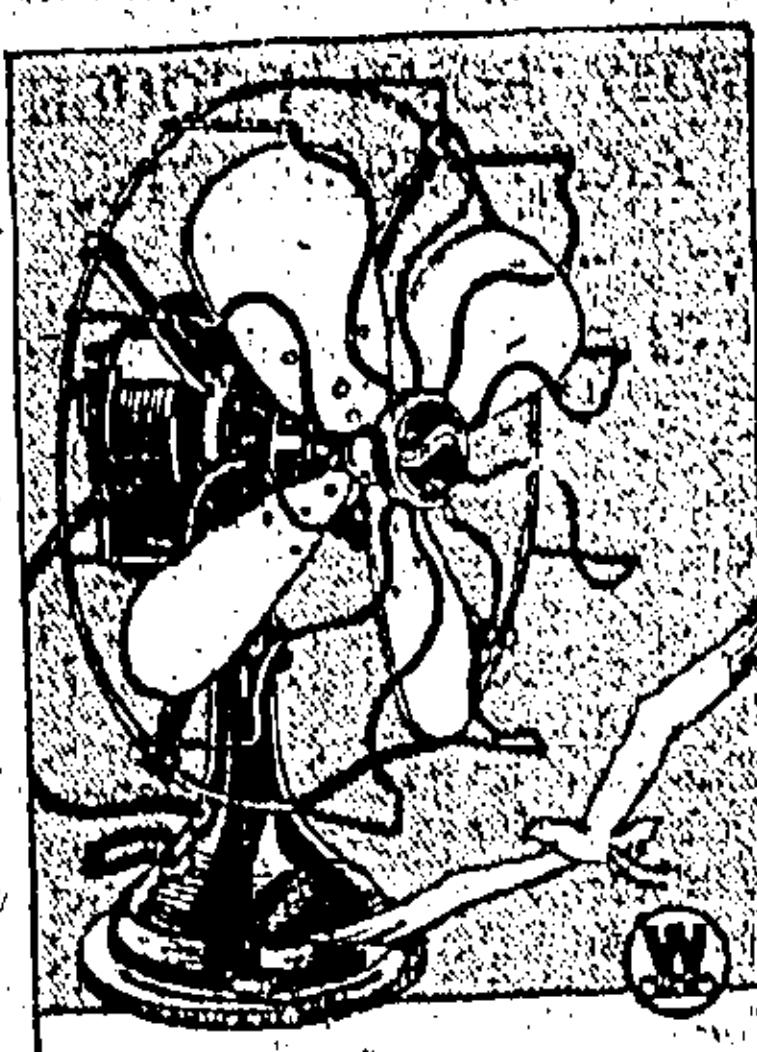
The boat sailed off in the direction of Ling Ting and witness returned to Deep Bay. Prior to the departure of the robbers the woman was told to go to Ling Ting to discuss the matter. On arrival at Deep Bay the witness sought out her husband's brother and sent him to negotiate with the robbers.

Later her brother-in-law returned to her and informed her that a ransom of \$800 was demanded for the release of her husband. Not having the money witness reported the matter to the Police and the defendants were subsequently arrested in Macao.

Mr. Lo closely questioned the witness on her evidence and during the course of his cross-examination when his Worship asked if certain questions regarding the fish she caught were relevant to the case, Mr. Lo remarked that according to his instructions the charge was a false one.

The witness denied that she knew that the first three defendants were relatives of her husband. She had only been married four years and could not say if they were related.

After further evidence the case was adjourned.



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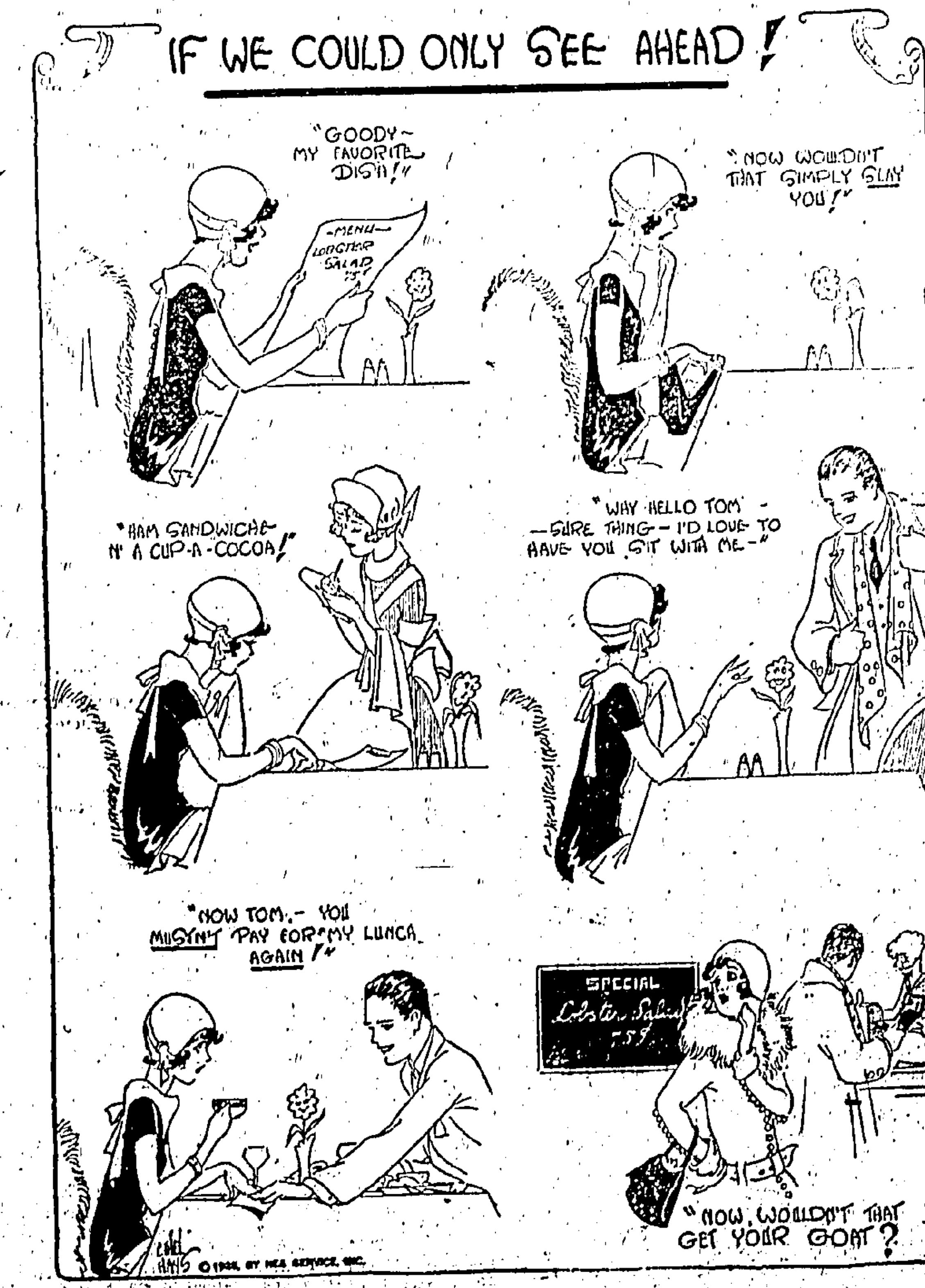
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Romance and Mystery.

Zora, the Invisible

By J. R. WILMOT.

(Author of "The Moorcroft Manor Mystery.")

CHAPTER XVII.

In which Sonia pleads for her Lover.

Sonia Gaynor felt incredibly nervous as she sat in the comfortable room where she had been requested to wait for Dr. Blayne by the hospital commissioner, and she looked a rather pathetic little figure in black when Blayne opened the door and advanced into the room.

The pair looked at one another for a moment without speaking, their eyes meeting fearlessly.

"When I saw your car outside just now," said Blayne, "I thought that something might have happened to you—an accident, perhaps, Miss Gaynor. You don't know how relieved I am to find that I was wrong."

A thin smile lit across the girl's pale features.

"An accident has happened—but not to me," she told him, enigmatically. "But perhaps you can guess what it was I came to see you about. Someone at your rooms told me you were expected here this afternoon. Quite a polite man he was."

"That would be Hooker," murmured Blayne. "I couldn't get along without Hooker, and I don't think he could get along without me, either. But I'm afraid that guessing is not one of my accomplishments. Hadn't you better tell me all about your accident?"

"I don't quite know how to begin," said Sonia, a trifle helplessly, "but the fact is I've just come straight along from Closter Road, Hampstead, from seeing a friend of mine."

Sonia Gaynor paused, suggestively her eyes watching the keen face of Peter Blayne, who had drawn up a chair beside the table.

"Ah!" he exclaimed seriously. "Could it possibly be that you have been to see a new patient of mine? A Mr. Dwyer? I prescribed for him this morning. Perhaps you can tell me how you found him?"

The girl's eyes flashed, scornfully, he thought.

"You will forgive me, Dr. Blayne, but I am in no mood for railing just at present. I should be obliged if you will be serious."

"I am perfectly serious, Miss Gaynor. The young man whom I called upon this morning was most certainly in need of a visit from a physician. But perhaps he has been telling you of our other conversation, which was not quite—shall I say, professional in the strictest sense?"

"I am, in his confidence—completely, Dr. Blayne."

Peter Blayne was beginning to experience a sense of acute discomfort. He sincerely wanted to spare this girl, who meant so much to him, as little pain as was possible, and yet . . .

"And what can I do for—both of you?" he asked, in a low voice.

"Osbert has told me everything he told you," continued Sonia, "and, of course, I realize, as he does, the dangerous position in which he stands. Is it possible that you have not yet taken any further action in the matter—with the police I mean?"

"That is so," Blayne answered.

"Oh, I am glad," the girl exclaimed, in an obvious tone of relief. "I should hate anything to happen to Osbert, and things like that can happen rather easily, can't they, Dr. Blayne?"

"Very easily, I am afraid."

"And am I to assume that the reason for your delay is that you are not convinced that Osbert is guilty?"

Blayne started, perceptibly. He was glad that he had not previously underestimated this girl's mental capabilities; otherwise he might have been even more embarrassed than he was.

"That is rather in the nature of a leading question, don't you think?" he fenced, quickly. "In matters like these, Miss Gaynor, I am not at liberty to divulge the inner workings of my brain. On the other hand, I want you to realize that your friend, Mr. Dwyer, is in an exceedingly perilous position. The evidence against him is rather overwhelming, and, I may add, the authorities at Scotland Yard are inclined to be just a trifle anxious to get this matter cleared up. It does them little credit, you know to have a case like this left on their hands."

"And they would condemn an innocent person rather than blemish their reputation in the eyes of the public?"

There was something cruelly condemnatory in the girl's tone that made Blayne feel almost microscopic.

"I think you are being unnecessarily apprehensive, Miss Gaynor," he retorted with a ghost of a smile. "Scotland Yard has, as yet, no idea that Mr. Dwyer is so uncomfortable incriminated and it need not

be aware of it unless I tell it so."

"And you are going to tell?"

"On that question I have not yet made up my mind."

"Then I have come to the right person," said Sonia, quietly. "I am glad of that, because I know that you will do what is right. Dr. Blayne," she went on, after a pause, "surely you must realize what this means to me—the humiliation, especially, after our last conversation. I have come to you now to plead with you—to plead with you to save the one man in the world I really and truly love. I feel that you hold us in the hollow of your hand, but please don't think that I want you to do anything that is against your own conscience. I do want you to believe that Osbert is innocent. Do you really think that I could attempt to shield anyone whom I really imagined was responsible for my father's death. Surely you couldn't think that?"

Blayne felt a sudden stab at his heart. It was as though her words had hurled shot and shell against the castle he had been building in his dreams—the first edifice of love he had ever built. He knew, now, that his dream had been fashioned from gossamer, to be destroyed at the whim and fancy of anyone who cared to touch it. Sonia Gaynor was sincere. She was one hundred per cent. sincerity. She was in love—desperately, and he knew, too, that she would fight on to the end in the cause of love.

He had it in his mind to set before her his own problem. To tell her of the spontaneous fire of love that had been kindled in his own heart so quickly that it had glowed there almost before he had been aware of it. Then, just as quickly he put the thought from him. Sonia must never know, now. He must keep the memories of his dream locked away within him, and perhaps some day when life was more leisurely he would bring it out again at eventide when the grey shadows slanted across the grass under daffodil skies, and a wonderful stillness reigned over the world. It would be like bringing out an album and looking at the faded photographs of the past, but with this difference—in his album there would be only one portrait, and that of Sonia Gaynor.

"The girl's eyes flashed, scornfully, he thought.

"You will forgive me, Dr. Blayne, but I am in no mood for railing just at present. I should be obliged if you will be serious."

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"And am I to assume that the reason for your delay is that you are not convinced that Osbert is guilty?"

Blayne took the small hand in his own and held it just a little longer than might have seemed necessary, but Sonia did not notice anything unusual.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Idol plays a part at last.

Upon leaving the hospital, Blayne made his way to Scotland Yard. He felt that Webster would probably be growing anxious about him, and would be expecting him to show up with something tangible, particularly as Blayne had only that morning given him a promise that he would have something to tell him very soon.

He found Webster in his private room seated at his desk, sucking at an empty pipe—a habit that annoyed the doctor exceedingly.

"Hello, Peter," he greeted. "I was expecting you to blow in to-night. I've got some news for you. Things are moving at last."

Blayne settled himself in a leather upholstered chair beside the fire and tossed his bulging tobacco pouch over to the Inspector. Webster's announcement had acted like a tonic upon him. If news were forthcoming so spontaneously there would be no need for his confession of failure.

"It's rather good to know that you blighters have wakened up at last," chaffed Blayne while Webster emitted a characteristic grunt through a cloud of tobacco smoke.

"In the first place," began the detective, "the investigation of Gaynor's affairs has revealed the astounding fact that he died a comparatively poor man. Only three days before his death he had drawn a cheque to self for thirty thousand pounds, and I have been able to ascertain that not a penny of that money was used by himself. It just vanished—like smoke. It wasn't used in his business. I've been through the books. The head book-keeper and manager were round here this morning. No stones were bought for at least a week—the market prices it appears

(To be Continued.)

being unfavourable to buying on the speculative scale. Now what we want to know is: What happened to that money. No man draws out thirty thousand pounds for amusement—unless he's qualifying for Colney Hatch. When we find out what we did with the money we've got the right trail for the person who erased him from the slate of life. I suppose, Peter, you haven't changed your mind about the cause of death—that the Home Office Johnny might be right after all?"

"I'm prepared to stake my reputation on it," replied Peter, with emphasis.

"Good! I believe you, and what's more we're going to prove it. We've got to," he added, doggedly. "Damn it, man, just because we're apparently up against a cast-iron plate, we're not going to lie down in front of it. We've got to get an electric drill and bore through it and when we get to the other side we'll be in a manner of speaking, there."

Blayne could not help smiling at Webster's confidence. It was, however, curiously characteristic of the man. Whenever he was knee deep in a case that presented so many puzzling complexities as this one did and suddenly found something that he had not altogether expected, he was as excited as a schoolboy on his first holiday.

"That's the first thing. I've seen the bank and they tell me the money was given out in denominations of tens and twenties. I have here, the numbers of the notes," he went on, slapping a pad of paper on the desk in front of him. "I've put word out that anyone offering any of those notes will be immediately apprehended. Oh, yes, my dear Peter, I'm doing this job very thoroughly. Do you know that by now the numbers of those notes have been posted all over the country? That's how thorough I've been, my lad."

Blayne smiled, and told himself that he shouldn't like to be anyone to keep a ten or a twenty pound note anywhere during the next day or two.

"And I've something else for your ears, my young friend," pursued the detective, enthusiastically, "and though it's not quite complete—and may never be for perhaps too long time to suit us—you may be able to read between the lines. Quite early in the course of his career Montgomery Gaynor had occasion to visit India and I believe there was some small scandal in connection with his ardent infatuation for a rather attractive girl employed in the service of one of the high commissioners. Precisely what that scandal was, we do not as yet know, but I have heard that at the time it was as much talked about as anything of that kind would be in India, where the white colonists know more about each other's affairs than is sometimes good for them. How about that for a piece of news?"

Peter Blayne was thoughtful for a few moments. He sat there sucking his pipe contemplatively and trying to form, from Webster's skeleton narrative, some satisfactory reasoning.

"Yes, it's certainly interesting," Blayne acknowledged; "particularly the Indian bit. I'm afraid I cannot wax enthusiastic about the money. Even if you find anyone with the known notes they'll probably be able to prove, conclusively, that they've nothing to do with Zora, and after all I would remind you that this mysterious personage is the essential object of our quest."

"But that yarn about India intrigues me," Blayne went on meditatively. "So Montgomery Gaynor was infatuated with a servant girl, was he? You know, Webster, I'm not a bit surprised at that. Some servant girls are darned good-lookers and I'll bet she would have to be a peach to be in the manege of a high commissioner in the pay of the Government of India. But I wonder what became of the girl? What a pity your Indian correspondent didn't send further details! A million pities!"

"Look here, Peter, don't get romantic, and what's more try to remember that all this took place probably twenty-five years ago. Scandal, even in India, doesn't last as long as that. There's probably no one accessible who would remember it."

There was a slight trace of obvious annoyance in Webster's voice, but Blayne only smiled.

"Still, it may account for the Hindus who have lately been seen hanging around Oaktree, my friend, and at Oaktree I am convinced we shall find the answer to our riddle. There is more in that mysterious establishment than meets the eye—a whole lot more. Thanks for what you have told me. You know Webster, old man, I somehow feel that you won't be hauled up over the red hot coals of official disapproval after all," and with this cryptic allusion, Blayne bid the detective good-night.

(To be Continued.)

A sum of £665,000 has been voted by the L.C.C. for the first part of the scheme for the development of a new housing estate at Caversham, where 8,000 houses will be built.

Definite plans are in hand for the erection of a group of Douglas Haig Memorial Homes in the Liverpool district.

There was something cruelly condemnatory in the girl's tone that made Blayne feel almost microscopic.

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POLITICIANS AND THE WAR.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DISCLOSURES.

WHEN MR. HEALY WEPT.

In spite of the fact that copious extracts from Lord Beaverbrook's book (*Politicians and the War*, 1914-16, by the Right Hon. Lord Beaverbrook, Thornton and Butterworth, 10s. 6d. net) have been published in his own newspapers, the publication of the complete volume is a matter of very real public interest.

Those of the public who may have imagined a Lord Beaverbrook according to conventional rumour, and those who have created a Lord Beaverbrook something in their own imagination may be disappointed by this book.

It is original in its conceptions of political significance; it is penetrating and plausible in its estimates of character and talent; it bears the stamp not only of complete sincerity but also of complete actuality. There is little here that could be called in the ordinary meaning of the word, sensational; although there is much that is new—or rather much that supports ancient knowledge or dispels ancient delusions from a new point of view.

Expert Commentator.

Lord Beaverbrook is not, of course, making a literary adventure as historian of the war—a task for which he might or might not be well fitted—but as an expert commentator on the political intrigues and personal clashes of temperament which moulded the history of war government in England and so shaped immutably the destiny of the human race. And one can deny to the author a peculiar aptitude for such a task.

His narrative begins with the Irish crisis which immediately preceded the outbreak of war, and ends with the appointment of Lloyd George as War Minister in 1916, which was to pave the way for the second Coalition Ministry, by which the war was to be carried to its victorious end. Lord Beaverbrook promises further contributions to the inner history of politics during the remaining stages of the war and in the difficult years which followed it. He will certainly be worth reading, however far his reticence may go when these further volumes are published.

Perhaps the most cogent and interesting of the dissections which he makes is his examination of the various attempts of coalition—the first two of which failed, while the third succeeded—and of the real cause of the fall of the first Asquith Government.

As to the first, he shows us Mr. Churchill making desperate endeavours on two occasions to bring the Tories to the aid of the Liberals within the Government, while Mr. Bonar Law inflexibly opposed, and so defeated, the attempt; and he shows Mr. Bonar Law forcing coalition upon the Government in spite of Mr. Churchill's opposition, which was more intelligible, in as much as the Coalition cost Mr. Churchill his post at the Admiralty.

This is not a great history; it is not even a great piece of book making. But it is a supremely intelligent, a remarkably sincere, an immensely interesting addition to the political history of our own times.

Fisher v. Churchill.

Lord Beaverbrook is perfectly sure that it was not the shell shortage or the shell agitation which brought down the Asquith Government, but the quarrel between Lord Fisher and Mr. Churchill which culminated in the resignation of Lord Fisher, and the very unusual means by which he effected it. It was in his view the crisis provoked by the sudden removal of a First Sea Lord in the middle of a great war which was directly responsible for the reconstitution of the Ministry.

The Tories, as he puts it, would never consent to sacrifice Fisher and leave Churchill predominant, while the leaders of the Government realised at once that the alternative to coalition was defeat. It is, as he tells it, a dramatic story. And the alternating hopes and despair of Mr. Churchill, the strange miscalculations of Lord Fisher, the visit of an irritated Bonar Law to a superb Asquith, whose august presence had to be sought by motor-car in the country—all these make up a chapter not unworthy of Hollywood itself.

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It is quite unnecessary to believe Lord Beaverbrook to be always, or even often, right in his judgments of men and things. It is impossible to deny that extreme lucidity of mind and penetrating process of thought which informs his judgments. These qualities are indeed apparent throughout his book. There are apparent also a mastery of phrase, and a style in writing, clear, vigorous, and compelling, which may surprise many who have not under-

stood the power of Lord Beaverbrook's brain and the diversity of talent by which it is reinforced.

Sidelight on History.

The book, which will be widely read and which deserves its place as a sidelight on history, is illumined by stories and incidents of real value.

Of such is the story of how at the most critical period in the Moors' retreat, Lord Beaverbrook, Thornton and Mr. Healy left the House of Commons together to walk to the Savoy.

Lord Beaverbrook, becoming weary of Tim Healy's discourse on the iniquities of British rule in Ireland, put an end to these by revealing to him the despatch just received from the British Commander-in-Chief intimating his intention of retreating to the sea if the enemy would allow him to carry out the operation.

"I looked at my companion, and suddenly, I saw the tears streaming down Healy's cheeks. In a passionate and vehement flow of words he dedicated himself before God to the service of the Allied cause—as though I was not even there as a spectator of his outburst

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EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 26	Aug. 4			
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	Aug. 23			
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Sept. 29	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29		
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20			
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 24			
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SEDITIOUS DOCUMENT CASE.

CHINESE SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

Mak Yuen, the man who figured in the recent incident on the waterfront, when he smashed the headgear of two travelling traders, and who had served a term of ten days' imprisonment for the offence, again appeared before Major C. Willson at the Central Police Court yesterday afternoon, in further proceedings instituted against him. He was charged with being in possession of sedition documents.

Counsel's

next point was that to discard the papers if he had been impelled thereto by guilty knowledge.

Counsel's next point was that there was no evidence of distribution by the defendant of any of the documents. It was an important point in that, if the charge was to be brought against the defendant under the Sedition Ordinance, it was absolutely necessary for the prosecution to show that there was an audience to whom he was distributing the pamphlets with the result that they were so moved as to permit a physical violence or disorder in a matter of State.

It was absolutely necessary for the prosecution to show that the object of distributing the pamphlets was to excite or fan disaffection amongst people to raise a local rebellion, or to bring about such a condition of affairs where the local administration of justice was brought into ridicule. Such being the case, it would be very unsafe to register a conviction assuming that other things were against him, which in fact they were not.

Apart from its reference to the leading political figures in China and to the actions of the Japanese Government in the Tsinan affair, which did not concern the Colony, all or endanger its peace and good order, the remainder of the literature was merely a historical record of past and recent events in China. To illustrate his point, Counsel drew up the simile of an Eton or other public schoolboy in England who had in his possession a treatise on such matters as the Opium War, the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the American War of Independence or the Black Hole of Calcutta; but who could not be arrested and charged with sedition, because such treatise merely expressed one of many opinions on the subject, although that particular opinion might very well come under the category of "being violent."

That boy could not have been convicted of sedition merely because he had in his possession literature which was so viewed as being "seditious."

The "Imperialists."

As for the term "Imperialists," which occurred in the seized papers, Counsel said that from frequent use, its meaning had become innocuous. For that matter, Chiang Kai-shek and the other Chinese leaders could be labelled Imperialists of a sort, and China herself was also Imperialistic if her history in relation to Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet was considered. There was no reference in those documents which gave people in Hongkong the odium attached to the use of the term.

And assuming that the authors of the leaflets went so far as to urge the total extermination of Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Tso-lin or the Japanese Government, still it was not a matter concerning the Colony or one which could be regarded as sedition because it had or could have any local effects. If any audience had been conjured up, one would expect that audience to comprise mostly of poor and illiterate coolies, who were much too dense to distinguish the subtleties or finer points of Chinese politics.

"Where there is no evidence of sedition, as far as the Colony is concerned, it would be difficult for us to gauge what the mentality

of the crowd would be, if they had been there. Where there is no evidence of distribution, it would also be difficult to gauge the probable mentality of that audience."

Counsel said that, as in many other cases, the author of the pamphlets, who was probably a hired patriot, had got off scot-free, confident in the knowledge that his work would be distributed and doubtless also fully aware of the probable fate in store for his cads in the event of the documents being seized in their possession. The ends of British justice, such as Counsel understood it, would be subverted and through the agency of no less a person than that author.

There might be or might not be a state of emergency in the year when the 1925 Ordinance, which inspired the second charge, came into existence. But it would simplify Counsel's case to say that if that further charge was brought in for the purpose of showing that defendant's conduct might tend to cause a breach of the peace of the Colony, that admission weakened the other charge of sedition, which Counsel viewed to be an entirely different matter from the former.

No Mention of "Boycott."

Nowhere in the accepted translation was there any occurrence of the word "boycott," and it was curious that a charge which made that out should be put in.

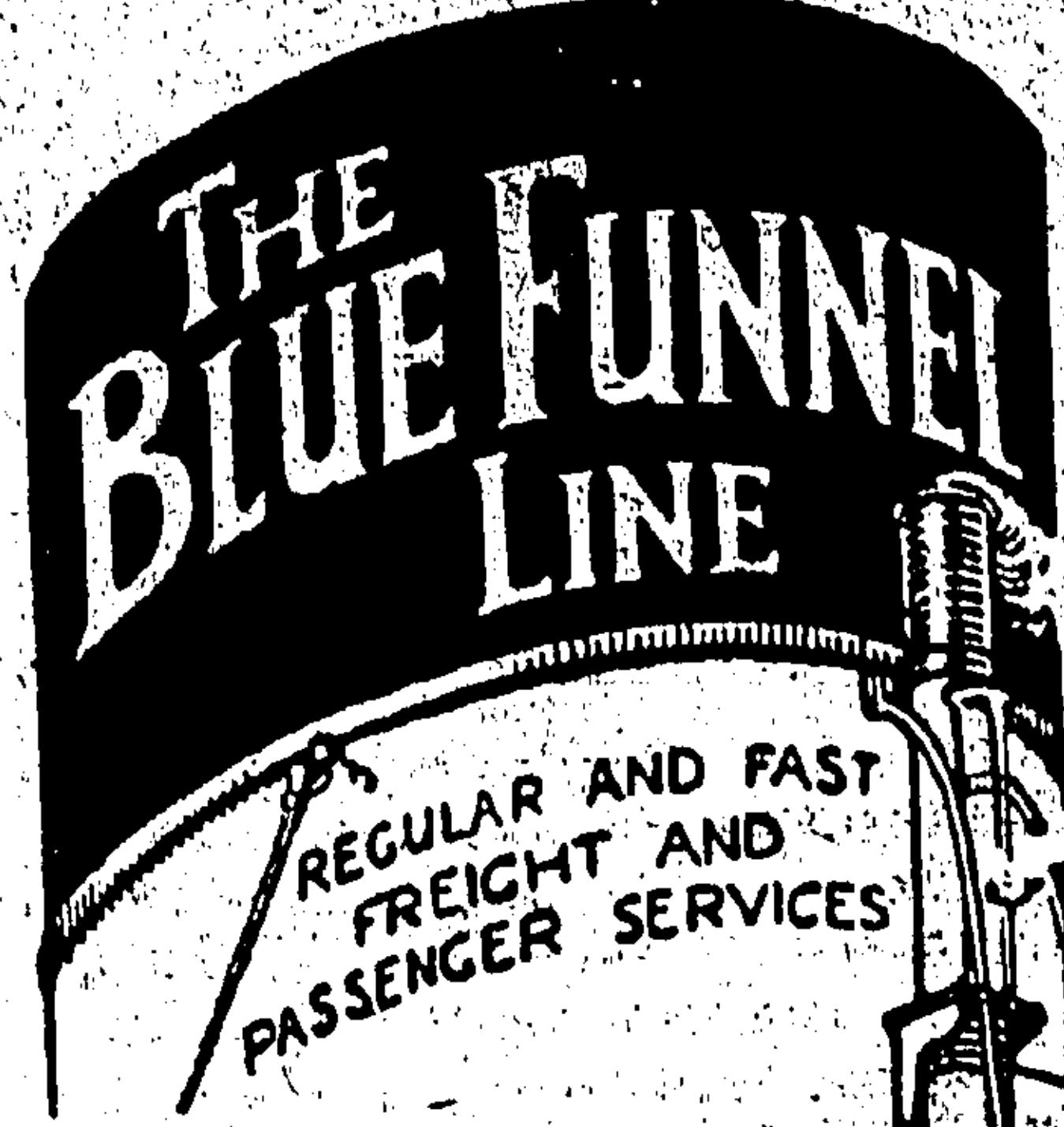
Dealing with recent legal history, Counsel then stated that the Boycott Ordinance was not in existence, and the Emergency Regulations Ordinance of 1922 had been repealed. In Counsel's opinion, what then happened was that the Law Officer who drafted that original Emergency Regulations Ordinance had felt that as the state of emergency had passed, and as it was not possible to make use of the Sedition Law, some other measure was necessary to keep pace with the change of circumstances. He then drew up the Ordinance of 1925, with this aim, that whenever we could not make use of the Ordinance of sedition and whenever we imagine a state of emergency did exist, we could use that new measure. Probably also, he was not concerned with the particular merits of such cases as he pre-conceived would from time to time be brought up under the aegis of that measure. He was not to know the merits or demerits of each case. Each case consequently had to be judged on its own individual merits said Counsel, as the Crown could not have it both ways. It was left to the discretion of the Magistrate, who then became the only figure interposing between the public and the Executive.

Counsel said that once his Worship agreed with him that these documents did not bring the administration of this Colony into contempt, then he thought the defendant was entitled to discharge. The case was one concerning a momentous question in this Colony.

A Fearsome Ordinance.

In conclusion, Counsel brought up his last point that the prosecution having failed or thought it was going to fail on the charge of sedition, had soon fit to resuscitate such a fearsome ordinance as the Emergency Regulations Ordinance of 1925 for a further, and to put it at its highest value an alternative charge. Counsel submitted that this was evidence of non-confidence on the part of the prosecution.

(Continued on Page 13.)



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	Focksing (Hossang)	Wed. 27th June at noon.
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	Satur. 23rd June at 7 a.m.	
	Thurs. 5th July at 7 a.m.	
	Wed. 11th July at 7 a.m.	
TO CANTON	Waishing	Fri. 18th June at 6 p.m.
TO SHANTUNG & CALCUTTA	Namsang	Satur. 23rd June at 3 p.m.
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Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" (Via Oran) ...	7th Sept.

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Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" ...	9th July.
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HYBNER	9,114	7th July	M'la, London, Awerp & Hull
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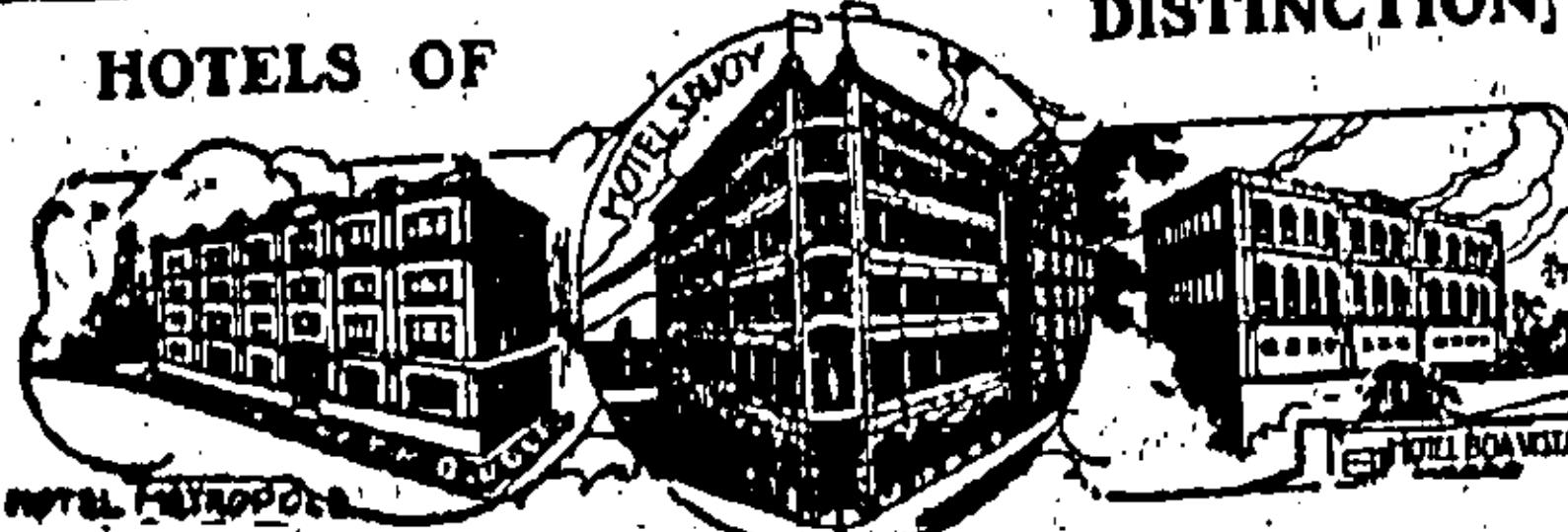
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FIRED ON.NARROWLY ESCAPE RIFLE &
CANNON SHOTS.

ATTACK ON TOWBOAT:

Two of the European officers of the s.s. Kochow, the river steamer which struck a sandbank and sank in the West River early last Sunday morning, had further exciting experiences on their way down to Hongkong. Captain Morgan and the two other British officers, Mr. Beck and Mr. Hegrum, remained afloat after the disaster in the vicinity of the Kochow wreck. Captain Morgan coming down to Hongkong yesterday.

Mr. Beck and Hegrum left the Kochow yesterday afternoon with the intention of coming down to Hongkong. It was low tide at the time and the awning of the wrecked steamer was awash, making it impossible for the officers to get into their cabins. A tow launch with two junks came down the river and Mr. Beck and Mr. Hegrum decided to come down to Hongkong on this vessel, on which was Captain Arthur of Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, who had been on the river in connexion with surveying work.

Bound for Hongkong.

They were the only three Europeans on the tow boat, which was in charge of a Chinese coxswain, bound for Hongkong. In the ordinary course of events, those on board would have reached Hongkong last night well in advance of any river steamer coming down from Wuchow.

The first part of the trip down the river on the tow boat was uneventful and the necessary permit to proceed was secured at Lin Tin in accordance with the local Chinese regulations. Mr. Chan, of the firm owning the Kochow, was also on board the tow launch. The launch passed Li Au light and it was not until about 6.30 last night that anything untoward happened.

Rifle and Cannon Shots.

Then two large junks were seen about a hundred yards away. They had come into view some time previously and both they and the tow launch had continued on their courses in the ordinary way. When the junks were about a hundred yards away from the launch, however, rifle bullets began to whistle round the tow launch, the first, obviously being directed from one of the two junks.

The three Europeans and the Chinese in the towboat kept low to avoid being hit, and after about twelve rifle shots had been fired, a heavier shot came over from one of the junks.

This was apparently fired from a cannon of the type mounted on cargo junks as a protection against piratical attacks. The shot seemed to be of the canister type and was probably a can filled with explosives and pieces of iron.

Another Shot.

Whether due to the primitive nature of the armament on the junk or to the poor aim of those in charge of the piece is not known, but, at any rate, the shot went about fifty feet above the bows of the tow launch and did no damage.

After a few minutes had elapsed, during which time the cannon was apparently reloaded, another similar shot was fired and this fell about fifty feet astern of the tow launch.

Meanwhile, both the launch and the junks kept under way, the latter being at some disadvantage owing to their sails. Eventually, a Chinese Customs launch was sighted and the tow launch sent out a signal to this and steamed in its direction.

Customs Launch Intervenes.

The junk continued on its way and meanwhile the three Europeans, Captain Arthur, Mr. Beck and Mr. Hegrum, went on board the Customs launch and told the European officer in charge what had occurred.

It was then decided to go in chase of the junk which had done the firing. The launch got under way and eventually came within hailing distance of the junks, the latter making no further attempts to fire their rifles or cannon.

In response to questions, those on board the junk emphatically denied that they were pirates. They said they thought the tow launch and junks were pirate vessels and that was the reason they had fired on them.

The men on the junks made no attempt to interfere with the Customs launch and those on board

URUGUAY WIN SOCCER
FINAL.HUGE CROWD SEES OLYMPIC
MATCH.

Amsterdam, June 13. The Stadium was packed to overflowing to-day when the replay in the final of the Olympic Games soccer tournament was scheduled. Uruguay, the holders, defeated the Argentine by two goals to one. —Reuter.

CAPTAIN COURTNEY
READY.DOUBLE ATLANTIC FLIGHT
PROJECT.

Lisbon, June 13. Captain Courtney, who is flying a Dornier-Napier flying-boat across the Atlantic and back, has arrived here, prior to taking off for the Azores. —Reuter.

"SOME RAIN LATER."

To-day's Observatory report states:—Pressure is highest between the Bonin and Guam. The depression is central over the Sea of Japan and the trough extends from Tongking to the east of the Bashi Channel. The forecast up to noon to-morrow is:—Northeast or variable winds, moderate; fine at first, some rain later.

NEW WIRELESS SERVICE.

London, June 13. The Postmaster General announces that a direct wireless service between this country and Kenya, and Uganda will be opened on June 15th. —British Wireless.

NEW PRAYER BOOK
MEASURE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Labour Support.

Commander Kenworthy (Labour) said the Church of England was Catholic as well as a Protestant church, and it had to be a comprehensive church, and to open its arms and receive all those brethren and priests who had accepted this compromise for the sake of peace. For the sake of the ultimate peace which would enable the Church to get on with its work social as well as religious the compromise was justified.

Minor speakers expatiated for several hours for and against the new Prayer Book, but the leading protagonists reserved themselves until to-morrow.

The Galleries were crowded, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and many Bishops were in the Peers' Gallery. —Reuter and British Wireless.

the latter had to be content with the explanation which may, of course, be perfectly true one.

Meanwhile, the tow launch had continued on its way to Hongkong and the three Europeans on the Customs launch were faced with the problem of getting back to Hongkong. They came further down with the Customs officials and then made their way ashore in the New Territories, chartering a motor car to bring them into Kowloon, where they arrived about eight o'clock this morning.

"S.O.S." Sounded.

In an interview with Mr. Hegrum, a Telegraph reporter learned that shortly after the firing, when the Customs launch was sighted, the tow boat attracted the attention of the former by sounding an "S.O.S." on her whistle. The Europeans, believing that the junks were pirate ships, suggested that the launch should go in chase. This was done and when the Customs launch came abreast of the junks a searchlight was trained on them.

Mr. Hegrum explained that it was impossible for the Customs launch to take action, as there were no hostile signs from the junks. It is a common practice for these vessels to be armed with a cannon and there was no proof that the firing had been done with the intention of stopping the tow boat and the following lighters and pirating them.

Some of the Europeans left their belongings on board the launch which they left to join the Customs vessel and arrived in Hongkong with just the clothes they were wearing.

SHANSI CONTROL
OF PEKING.YEN HSI-SHAN IGNORES
NANKING.APPOINTS OWN MEN TO HIGH
POSITIONS.

PAO YU-LIN AFFAIR.

Peking, June 14. Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, the Shansi leader, paid a formal call on all the Legations this morning in his capacity as Garrison Commander of Peking. The foreign Ministers are returning the official call to-morrow.

The Shansi troops now in occupation of the city have hitherto won the golden opinions of the residents of Peking for their excellent behaviour. Since Marshal Yen Hsi-shan's arrival, martial law has been partially lifted, and the city has been most quiet.

Control of Finance.

Some comment has been made on the fact that Marshal Yen Hsi-shan has appointed his own nominees to all the important posts in North China, including those of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Commissioner for Defence, Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin, and Salt Commissioner at Changlu. The Shansi commander has not waited for orders from Nanking in making these appointments and some considerable doubt is felt whether Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang will entirely agree to them.

Pei Chung-hsi's Visit.

Much speculation has also arisen in regard to General Pei Chung-hsi's visit, and it is wondered whether this indicates a new alignment, in which Pei Chung-hsi and Yen Hsi-shan will oppose Feng Yu-hsiang, or whether it merely means that it is the Han-kow leader's intention to participate in the invasion of Manchuria.

Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the likely attitude of Japan if such an invasion is contemplated and attempted, in view of Japan's recent declaration of the subject of Manchuria.

The Pao Yu-lin Outrage.

Reuter has been informed that while the Nanking Government has replied to the First Note of the Diplomatic Corps in regard to Feng Yu-hsiang's treacherous trick on General Pao Yu-lin, no reply has yet been received to the second and much more strongly worded Note.

The Nanking Reply to the first Note states that the Commanders at the front have been instructed to investigate the Pao Yu-lin affair, and to afford protection to Pao Yu-lin's force. —Reuter.

Chefoo Turns Nationalist.

Chefoo, June 14. As the result of a conference last evening between the merchants and the local military authorities, it has been decided to hoist the Nationalist flag over Chefoo.

General Chu Shang-chen, the Commander for Martial Law, refused to comply with the order, upon which his troops were disarmed by Nationalist soldiers without disturbance.

Colonel Sze has been appointed Martial Law Commander, and also Mayor of Chefoo. —Reuter.

Tientsin Danger Over?

Naval Wireless messages received today state that the Nationalist flag was hoisted on Government buildings in Tientsin on Tuesday.

It is reported that one corps of the Chihli army has gone over to Feng. Pei Chung-hsi has now arrived in Peking and his troops are reported to be north of the Yellow River, moving towards Peking.

Chiang Kai-shek.

Shanghai, June 13. It is reported in Chinese circles that Marshals Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and General Pei Chung-hsi have wired to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, urging him to reconsider his resignation.

Feng Yu-hsiang is quoted as having cabled:—"For sometime we have laboured together for the downfall of the Northern militarists, but now, when our work has been almost accomplished and when your direction will be most needed for its completion, it will, indeed, be most opportune for you to abandon the task."

It seems probable that Chiang will withdraw his resignation. Today, he asked for a week's leave of absence and left for Fungfa with his wife. —Shanghai, June 14.

It is understood that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has left for Feng-hwa, his birthplace, for a week's rest. —Reuter.

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